December Chemical Allocations—Page 7

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 144 No. 25 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 20, 1943

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OPD—12-20-1943 2

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Vitamin Prices Rollback Delay Seen

OPD Washington Bureau

An indefinite delay in issuance by the Office of Price Administration of its controversial regulation rolling back the prices of packaged vitamins was foreshadowed December 15 when Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced that the regulation is to be held up pending further studies by the agency of additional information on increased potencies of the products. The regulation proposed to rollback prices 15 percent below levels of October, 1941.

Mr. Bowles announcement came only one day after representatives of the manufacturers had met with James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator for Prices, who in prior meetings with the manufacturers, had given every indication that the order would be issued by the OPA inspite of claims that such action was illegal since there had been no rise or threatened rise in vitamin prices.

—O-P-D—

Peppermint Oil Procured by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The purchase of 100,000 pounds of peppermint oil, U.S.P. specification, at the ceiling price of $6.35 a pound from the A. M. Todd Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., was announced December 15 by the Food Distribution Administration.

The transaction was a special purchase on the part of FDA under date of November 29. There were no indications given in the announcement of the purpose of the purchase, but it is believed that it was to fill lend-lease requirements which for months have gone unfilled because of the market situation in peppermint oil.

[The Todd company informs *OPD* that the redistilled peppermint oil comprised by this transaction was supplied to it out of their respective inventories by the William Wrigley, jr., Company, the Beech Nut Packing Company, and the American Chicle Company.]

—O-P-D—

Solvents Production Resumed at Peoria Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

Striking workers at the Peoria plant of Commercial Solvents Corporation returned to their jobs this week at the urgent plea of the National War Labor Board and officials of the Chemicals Division, War Production Board, were informed that the plant would be in full production by December 17.

Robert Abelow, special representative of the WLB was appointed December 11 by the board to begin arbitration proceedings immediately towards a successful solution of the labor difficulties.

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Patent Suit in High Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company was granted a review by the Supreme Court of the United States December 13 of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit refusing to vacate a 1932 decision of that court holding that the company had infringed on a patent owned by Hartford-Empire Company covering certain processes for the

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Drug Chemical Christmas Party Off

The New York Drug and Chemical Club has cancelled its annual Christmas party. Cancellation was predicated on the complications and difficulty arising from making preparations for the affair, particularly in view of rationing and the shortage of labor, food and liquor.

Coppock Resigns OPA Chemicals Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Joseph D. Coppock, chief of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Administration, has resigned his post to take a position in the Office of Strategic Services, it was learned December 15. He is to be succeeded by William Sims, formerly European manager for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Mr. Coppock has been chief of the branch since March, succeeding Patrick Murphey Malin, who left the agency to join the Office of Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Up until November, 1942, when he became assistan. to Mr. Malin, Mr. Coppock had been special assistant to William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

GMPR Constitutionality Upheld by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Constitutionality of the General Maximum Price Regulation which ceiled prices at the highest levels prevailing in March, 1942, was upheld by the United States Emergency Court of Appeals December 15 in a decision dismissing suits brought by several independent coke gas producers against the Office of Price Administration.

The court said the war powers of the President encompassed the general price regulation because when it was issued, the inflationary movement had so permeated the price structure that all further price increases in all commodities would have had an inflationary effect.

The opinion said the facts "disclose a situation which justified the (OPA) administrator, under the authority conferred on him by the act, in imposing a general overall ceiling upon commodities, including those whose prices had not risen or given evidence of a threat of an imminent rise.

Pharmaceutical Manufactuers Honor Penicillin Discoverers

War medicine was the topic of the most interesting session of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in its midyear meeting, December 13 and 14 in New York. Penicillin was the most interesting medicine discussed, and the top feature of the occasion was the presentation by transoceanic radio to London, England, of the association's scientific award to Dr. Alexander Fleming, discoverer of the bacteria-inhibiting power of penicillin, and Dr. Howard Walter Florey, developer of the pharmaceutical application of penicillin.

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of the association, presided during the presentation ceremonies and with Dr. George R. Cowgill, chairman of the committee on award, presented the citation of Dr. Fleming and Dr. Florey. Maj.-Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon-general of the army, made the presentation address, stressing the significance of the occasion in respect of the close unity of the two English-speaking peoples. General Kirk, after congratulating the recipients and the association on the auspiciousness of the ceremony, said that preparations to produce penicillin were proceeding at a rate which assured an adequate supply for civilian, as well as military needs, by the middle of 1944.

Dr. Fleming, by radio, explained how he had chanced to observe the peculiar power of penicillin—not then so known—when mold grew on a culture plate of bacteria in 1928. He told how the mold had been identified as a member of the penicillin group by Dr. Charles Thom, of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was struck with its nontoxicity for higher life, as experimentation proceeded, as well as its great toxicity for bacteria. Until 1939 he used it only as an agent for the isolation of bacteria; nobody else used it at all. Then Dr. Florey, having completed some work which had long engaged him, took up the study of penicillin and eventually produced a thousand-fold concentration which retained its potency and proved to be therapeutically valuable.

In the words of Dr. Florey, happy chance was a big factor; Dr. Fleming gave much credit to hard work by Dr. Florey and by Dr. Chain chemically. He looked forward to the synthesis of penicillin and the extension of its usefulness by modifications of compounds, as in the case of sulfa drugs.

Health Conditions

Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel presided during the rest of the war medicine session.

Civilian medicine has not progressed so far as war medicine, according to Dr. Warren F. Draper, acting surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, but it has made substantial progress since 1918, the death rate having been reduced 45 percent. However, heart affliction still lead as the cause of death; tuberculosis is still serious, although now exceeded by cancer, cerebral and kidney diseases, and diabetes, a reflection of the prolongation of life expectancy and a shift from the diseases of childhood to those of old age as most destructive.

Rejections for armed service are still of the proportion of 1917, Dr. Draper said, and still are largely owing to eye, ear, and teeth troubles, mental afflictions, tuberculosis, and heart troubles. Much is yet to be learned as to why these things are; much is promised by the transfer of medical study from diseases to the victims thereof and the development of personal service in medicine.

General Kirk spoke at length on trends in war medicine. He, along with Dr. Draper and other speakers, stressed the necessity for the develop-

—*Continued on page 36*

—O-P-D—

Cinchona Production Pushed in Guatemala

OPD Washington Bureau

Six large plantations in Guatemala now are pushing a program for production of more cinchona bark, needed for quinine to battle malaria among troops fighting in the tropics, according to the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. One of the plantations is El Porvenir, owned by the government of Guatemala and operated by the United States Foreign Economic Administration under a concession. It is the largest cinchona plantation in the Western Hemisphere and is more than sixty years old. Private planters are carrying on the work at other plantations. Two have contracted to grow 8,000,000 seedlings each. Some of the other plantations had begun experiments with cinchona as early as 1934. The five are known as Finca Helvetia, Finca Panama,

—*Continued on page 48*

Bolivian-U.S. Cinchona Bark Pact Underway

OPD Washington Bureau

Negotiations are underway between the United States and Bolivian governments looking towards signing of a contract assigning to this country all of Bolivia's cinchona bark and quinine production not needed to meet Bolivia's domestic needs, as has been done in the case of other Latin American cinchona producing countries, it was disclosed December 14.

Under terms of the proposal now under consideration by the Bolivian government, the United States has offered to assist the government financially in obtaining control of the privately owned quinine factory in Bolivia in return for Bolivia's surplus production. There are two quinine plants in the country, one owned and

—*Continued on page 48*

Penicillin Data Exchange Exempted from Antitrust Laws

OPD Washington Bureau

Moving to further the speedy solution of technical problems surrounding production and to shorten the time when producing firms will be reaching maximum output, the War Production Board has agreed to lift the application of the antitrust laws to collaborating activities of drug manufacturers in the production of penicillin.

The action was taken at the request of the Office of Scientific Research and Development by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, in a certificate to the Attorney-General dated December 7, which was just disclosed. Under its terms the application of the antitrust laws is lifted as to those firms under contract with the government to produce the material and exchange information on production processes.

Lifting of the antitrust laws applies only to the exchange of technical information and not to the production of other drugs. In his certificate to the Attorney-General, the WPB chairman stated expressly:—

Nothing in my approval shall be construed to authorize the doing of any act or the omission to do any act by the subject companies in manufacture, use, or sale, or in licensing to manufacture, use, or sell under any discovery, invention, or patent covered by the proposal in fields other than penicillin or a therapeutic equivalent, or to authorize the doing of any act or the omission to do any act under any other existing or future agreement or arrangement to which the subject companies may be parties in the field of penicillin or a therapeutic equivalent.

Adequate Production Near

Production of penicillin is now under way or in contemplation by some twenty-one separate firms, and it is believed by officials that the output will reach such proportions as to be sufficient to meet military and pressing civilian requirements by the middle of next year. Army and navy needs are expected to be reached by February.

Penicillin production is under the control of the Food and Drug Administration and in order to engage in production and ship the drug in interstate commerce, producers must obtained an authorization from the administration in accordance with the provisions of section 505 of the food,

—*Continued on page 37*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 17, 1943	Dec. 10, 1943	Dec. 18, 1942
138.1	138.1	138.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There were some new names on last week's list of price changes in the markets for chemicals and related materials; but no new groups were represented. In truth, the listings were thinned down to about a half-dozen items other than botanical drugs. The index for that group was boosted a bit but not enough to affect the general level.

Prices were advanced on cottonroot, galsemium, hops, kamala, mandrake, queen of the meadow, wildcherry bark, gum arabic, niger seed, domestic chillies, and B, M, and N gum rosins.

Prices were reduced on dill and bois de rose oils, aconite, condurango, Spanish saffron, Mexican sarsaparilla, simaruba, Indian celery seed, hempseed, imported casein, and D to K gum rosins.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

Anonymous communications will not be recognized—publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.

Belgian Congo Copal

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

In the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER dated 27th September last, you gave a report on the position in regard to Belgian Congo gum copal under the heading, "Varnish Gums." The reference to the division of this year's production in the Belgian Congo might be rather misleading. It states in your report that British interests succeeded in buying up their quota before American interests were able to do so. I think it should be pointed out that there has been no deliberate desire on the part of British interests to hinder fulfillment of the American quota. On this side there has been much difficulty in understanding the arrangements made by the Combined Raw Materials Board and undoubtedly a great deal of confusion in regard to it has existed amongst shippers in the Belgian Congo.

It might have appeared that British interests were able to secure more than their share of Congo production, but should be explained that a great deal of the gum copal which has been

—Continued on page 43

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Carbon Tetrachloride:—1 55-gallon drum, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-1746, opening December 21.

Carbon Tetrachloride:—125 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening December 20.

Chlorine Gas:—As required during the period January 1 to June 30, Chief Clerk, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, Tex.; invitation 29-1401, opening December 21.

Fertilizer, Commercial, Mixed:—40 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons-Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation 25-1226, opening December 22.

Laboratory Supplies:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4926, opening December 20.

Laundry Supplies:—Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.; invitation 24-1613, opening December 22.

Lead, Pig:—50,000 pounds, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4905-A, opening December 20.

Lithol Red Toner:—1,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening December 20.

Multivitamin Tablets:—700,000,000, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement No. FSC 1738, opening January 6.

Salt:—60,000 pounds, Chief, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1761, opening December 14.

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Flax Institute Re-Elects Officers

Creation of new uses brought about by wartime stringencies will carry over into postwar perior according to discussions at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States in Minneapolis, Minn., December 6 and 7. All officers and directors were re-elected.

Discussions developed that there is likelihood of expansion of present uses creating a heavy demand for linseed oil in the postwar era as well as a heavy demand for the building industries. It was brought out that studies of needs of the paint and varnish allied industries that is anticipated in the postwar era.

Technical discussions also brought out that linseed oil has come to the front in use for waterproof fabrics, especially with the shortage of rubber. Speakers pointed to the fact that the Flax Institute brought forth the newest trend in linseed oil uses in the edible fields for shortenings as well as salad oils and margarines which are indicated as making a fine ingredient through hydrogenation process.

On the statistical side of the meeting, it was stated that production of the largest crop in the United States' history of 51,486,000 bushels did not prove sufficient for war-time needs with some importations from Canada and Argentina, although the United States production saved the day in Defense Program for protective coatings with importations being stopped or restricted.

It was pointed out ceiling prices of $3.05 per bushel at Minneapolis and most large terminal markets proved generally satisfactory to growers with loan price of $2.85 established by Government as a minimum. Speakers on the program included:—

Dr. H. L. Walster, Fargo, N. D., president of the Flax Institute; Thomas L. Daniels, Minneapolis, chairman of the flax development committee; E. J. Mitchell, Minneapolis, secretary, Flax Development Committee; Valentine Wurtele, Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company; A. C. Dillman, of the Department of Agriculture; George H. Priest, jr., of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Clyde McKee, Bozeman, Mont., chairman of the research coordination committee, and Dr. Alex Schwarcman, Spencer, Kellogg and Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.

—O-P-D—

Cape Aloe Offered Britain On CIF Price Basis

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1943

The price for Cape aloe, c.i.f. London, is 75s. per hundredweight; buchu leaves, 4s. 6d. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil Price Ceilings to Be Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceiling prices of refined cottonseed oils are to be raised by 8 cents to 36 cents a hundredweight because of the removal of the subsidy on crude cottonseed oil, it is announced by OPA.

The War Food Administration announced at the same time that, in order that manufacturers of bulk shortenings may meet these increased costs and others, particularly of containers, it will subsidize them at the rate of four-tenths of a cent per pound on each pound of vegetable oil contained in standard shortenings and two-tenths of a cent per pound on each pound of hydrogenated shortening shipped. Payments will be made on bulk shortenings shipped on and after December 17, in drums or tierces holding more than 300 pounds, for domestic civilian consumption.

No increase in prices to housewives or domestic commercial consumers will result from the actions, OPA and WFA said. Any increase in cost to manufacturers in excess of the CCC payment will be absorbed by the manufacturer. The OPA action will be taken in amendment No. 10 to MPR-53 to be issued December 21 and become effective December 28.

—O-P-D—

Strategic Minerals Stockpiling Bill Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of the original bill of the small business investigating committee of the senate providing for the stockpiling of strategic and critical minerals for future emergency was introduced in the senate December 8 by Senator James G. Scrugham of Nevada on behalf of the subcommittee.

The new bill (S. 1582) provides for establishment of a Mineral Stock Pile Control Board composed of five outstanding members of the mining industry to investigate and estimate the quantity of each mineral designated by the War and Navy Departments as strategic or critical that should be stockpiled to supply requirements for a total war of three years' duration.

Upon termination of present hostilities all mineral stockpiles held by any government agency except the war and navy departments, would be transferred to the Metals Reserve Company to be held intact as trustee for the board. The bill proposes to aid marginal mining operations by authorizing the board to acquire production from marginal mines at not less than the highest ceiling prices of the OPA presently allowed small or marginal producers.

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L.R. Boulware Heads WPB Operations

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Lemuel R. Boulware as operations vice-chairman of the War Production Board, succeeding Hiland G. Batcheller, who resigned November 25, was announced by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman, December 17. Mr. Boulware, who has been with WPB since March, 1942, will assume direction of all industry operations and divisions except the steel, copper, aluminum and magnesium divisions, and the minerals bureau. These are to be organized under a separate vice-chairman.

Mr. Wilson also announced that Vice-Chairman Donald Davis has been given charge of all WPB field operations. Heretofore these have been the responsibility of the operations vice-chairman.

—O-P-D—

Bay Chemical Develops Hydrogen Chloride Plan

Bay Chemical Company, New Orleans, La., has developed a new method for the production of hydrogen chloride. This new method eliminates the need for the customary fractionating column ordinarily required when hydrogen chloride is distilled from aqueous hydrochloridic acid. The improved process likewise eliminates the problem of disposing of dilute constant-boiling hydrochloric acid obtained as a byproduct in the distillation method, inasmuch as the improved process does not produce any weak acid.

Through the new process, aqueous hydrochloric acid is contacted in a vertical tower either intermittently or continuously with lump calcium chloride. The calcium is introduced into the top of the tower, and the acid is introduced at an intermediate point. Calcium chloride dissolves in the acid, evolving hydrogen chloride gas. Evolution of hydrogen chloride from the aqueous solution of calcium chloride and hydrogen chloride is completed by means of a reboiler at the bottom of the tower which is capable of heating the tower bottoms to approximately 125°C.

Hot calcium chloride solution, substantially free of hydrogen chloride, is withdrawn from the bottom of the tower, the water evaported, and solid calcium chloride returned to the tower top for further use in the process. Hydrogen chloride evolved from the aqueous hydrochloric acid passes upwardly through the tower in contact with dry lump calcium chloride and is thereby substantially completely dehydrated, the anhydrous gas being removed from the lower top. Any residual acidity in the calcium chloride solution removed from the bottom of the tower may be economically neutralized with lime or oyster shell, prior to the conversion of the solution to solid calcium chloride. This process is covered by U. S. Patent 2,321,282, issued by June 8, 1943. Licenses under this process are available.

—O-P-D—

Chrome Pigment Control Considered by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Explanatory discussions of best possible methods that might be pursued in bringing about a better distribution of chrome pigments have been started within the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board because of a tight supply situation developing in these products.

As yet, officials said, it is too early to forecast what type of control, if any, will be exercised, whether by directive of the WPB chairman or by allocation as in the case of most other chemicals under control. Officials are thinking mostly in the direction of an allocation program. At the present time chrome oxide is the only one of the chromes under control; practically all of this is going for military purposes and is being channeled in that direction by WPB directives.

—O-P-D—

Social Security Boost Turned Down by Senate

A resolution continuing until March 1 the 1-percent social security tax on payrolls and salaries was passed by the Senate December 17, pending final action on the new general revenue bill. The tax was due to be doubled January 1.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Policies that are likely to be pursued by the government in extending aid to business in the postwar era are beginning now to unfold. And significantly there are no indications that the administration's anti-big-business sentiment has wavered one bit from that of the prewar period.

The many suits that are hanging over the heads of some of the largest firms in the chemicals field for alleged violations of the antitrust laws are but one of several guideposts pointing to the future. Another is the sentiment in government against any of the war plants' falling, after the war, into the hands of firms which already dominate their fields. OPA policies on corporation profits are still another.

Now a fourth straw is waving in the wind. Secretary Jones says that the Defense Supplies Corporation will not reimburse refiners in the Middle West for the excess costs of transporting crude oil from West Texas by rail over that of pipeline movement if their earnings are in the excess profits range.

In effect, business concerns which are in the excess profits brackets are declared ineligible for any government relief afforded industries to meet war or postwar problems and should be considering their own postwar plans independent of government assistance.

Chinese Peppermint Oil

A part of the 100,000 pounds or so of peppermint oil which has been backing up in China for lack of an outlet to the outside world may soon be showing up in the stocks of United States dealers. Since the Chinese coast is under Japanese blockade, the only route is by air, and a definite move is on foot to utilize this form of transportation to get the oil out.

The question of Chinese peppermint oil and menthol has been the subject of meetings recently among government officials. In trade with China, first things naturally had to come first, but now that air transportation has increased and is still increasing more space is becoming available for less essential products—and peppermint oil is one of the less essential products which now can at least be considered.

Inventories on Sale

WPB has decided to permit the swelling inventories of fabricated articles or components made idle by contract modifications or terminations to move into the hands of those who can use them through the regular channels of distribution. Restrictions which heretofore have limited transfers of such articles and components have been waived by Vice-chairman Krug, and sales may now be made to distributors or wholesalers who have been regularly engaged in the business of selling the article in the form in which it is being acquired.

No estimate of the size of these inventories or just what composes them is available, but officials report that they are large and cover a variety of products that must be moved out to make room for products needed in the war program. A list of the articles available can be seen in the offices of the regional directors.

The relaxation of limitations on sales covers materials other than "industrial materials" as defined in priorities regulation No. 13. The items thus affected are fabricated articles or components rather than raw materials. The articles acquired by distributors will not be deducted in processing PD-1X applications for similar materials from normal sources of supply, and the restrictions imposed by the inventory limitation order L-63 also are lifted.

Cartel Busting

The efforts of the Department of Justice to obtain congressional approval of legislation strengthening its hand in dealing with foreign cartels has now moved over to the house, where a bill (H. R. 3786) has been introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhis of California to require the registering of all foreign contracts of domestic concerns which restrict trade or limit the rights of persons to engage in trade outside the United States.

The bill is similar to the O'Mahoney proposal introduced in the senate and has the same objective as other measures supported by the department for pa ent registration with the department. Nothing has come of any of them, however, nor has the house judiciary committee, to which the Voorhis bill was referred, any immediate plans to take it up.

Freight-Haulers Scarce

Conservation of transportation by cooperative efforts on the part of shippers, while substantial, cannot hold the answer to the critical transportation problem facing the country, in the opinion of the senate Truman committee. What is needed more than anything else is more new equipment.

Just as in the case of farm equipment, the manufacture of transportation equipment was being neglected in 1942 in favor of the manufacture of war material. This was necessary and natural, of course, but with the lessening of the problems of war material production more attention now must be given to production of transportation equipment, the committee says.

Production of locomotives during the first nine months of this year has been substantially below schedule, but this is being rectified. Provision also has been made for manufacture of additional freight cars, but not in sufficient quantities to meet all needs, and this too must be rectified.

Wildcat Prospecting

The senate public lands committee has taken steps to encourage "wildcat" oil prospecting on the public domain as provided in a bill (S. 1576) just reported that such prospectors shall be given preference rights in renewal of leases. Any prospector whose lease expires before December 31, 1944, can obtain a renewal if he has maintained his lease in accordance with requirements.

Senator O'Mahoney said that the committee acted thusly because it felt that it was more important from the point of view of the government to encourage wildcatting than to sell leases to a few big corporations.

Pricing Coaltar Products

Now that the price of crude coaltars has been ceiled by OPA, attention of the agency is being focused on derivatives. A number of economic studies have been started in these products, but from all indications it would appear that nothing will be done pricewise in the case of at least two of them—creosote and road tar—unless some unforeseen development occurs that makes such action necessary.

These two products are in ample supply, in fact it might be considered that they are in surplus supply. In the case of road tar the fact that there has been little or no road construction in recent years has put this product in a position where there is no trouble in obtaining adequate quantities for immediate needs. Stocks of creosote have been building up by reason of the shortage of lumber.

Under such circumstances it is felt that these products might well be left alone to find their own price level.

Latin-American Trade Balances

Heavy purchases of materials needed for the war and the home front satisfied are proving a regular boom to Latin America. The other American republics, as a whole, will enter 1944 with larger favorable trade balances than they have ever enjoyed in years.

In the first nine months of 1943, the twenty other American republics had a combined export excess of $371,-

—Continued on page 39

Vegetable Oils Tax Decision Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions of section 602½ of the revenue act of 1934 levying an excise tax on the "first domestic processing" of imported vegetable oils were held by the Supreme Court of the United States, December 13, to apply to the first processing of the oil after May 10, 1934, date of approval of the act.

The decision upheld the contentions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, which was seeking recovery of $2,532,643 in taxes paid on certain oils processed prior to May 10, 1934, contended that the tax did not apply to imported oils which had been processed at least once prior to the effective date.

—O-P-D—

WMC Establishments Essentiality Policy Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Manpower Commission has announced the amendment of instructions for the determination of the essentiality of an establishment by providing that the end-use of a product be considered as an additional test. The essentiality of an establishment, it was explained, depends not only upon its being engaged in an activity included in the List of Essential Activities, but also upon the extent to which the product or service is used to meet war needs or minimum civilian requirements under wartime conditions.

The War Manpower Commission's ruling in earlier instructions, which are still in effect, provided that whenever the essential and unclassified activities are not separate, as in the case when the same workers are engaged in both departments, the establishment will be classified as essential only if 75 percent of its activities are devoted to production of items on the essential list.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Restrictions Are Eased by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration announced December 15 that a person whose use of fats and oils for making edible products was restricted during the last quarter of 1942 by the War Production Board may apply for an adjustment in his point allowance for the last quarter of 1943. Application for adjustment is made on OPA form R-315. It is filed at the board where the applicant is registered, and is to include the following information:—

1. The number of pounds of each item of rationed fats and oils of which the applicant made an industrial use during the fourth quarter of 1942.
2. The number of pounds of each item of rationed fats and oils of which he made an industrial use during each of the fourth quarters of 1940 and 1941.
3. A statement that his industrial use of rationed fats and oils during the fourth quarter of 1942 was limited by general preference order M-71.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Reporting Forms Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

A simplified procedure by which manufactures may apply for exemptions from quota restrictions in the industrial use of fats and oils under Food Distribution Order No. 42 has been announced by the War Food Administration.

A change in the application form, effective December 15, 1943, necessitates the recording of only the quantities of oil involved, and a certification that they were used in products manufactured for government procurement agencies which are exempt under the regulations. This form is to be used in reporting the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of protective coatings, coated fabrics, linoleum, oilcloth and felt base floor covering.

The exempt agencies, as well as some government procurement groups which are not exempt, are listed on the back of the form, FDA 523 (revised). In cases where the exemption is doubtful, a request should be filed

—Continued on page 58

Fertilizer Delivery Program Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Acceptance by farmers of immediate delivery of fertilizer—to avoid an acute labor, storage, and transportation shortage next Spring—was urged by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee in a meeting with officials of the War Food Administration, in Washington, D. C., last week.

The committee also recommended a voluntary 3-point plan to conserve transportation used by the fertilizer industry, and proposed that 200,000 tons of ammonium nitrate be set aside in 1944 for certain crops in specified areas. WFA officials said that early consideration would be given to the recommendations and that any actions taken would be for the purpose of aiding maximum food production in 1944.

In urging farmers to accept immediate delivery of fertilizer, the committee said if there is to be any relief next Spring, when the impact of labor, storage, and transportation shortages will be the greatest, it must come in the next few weeks. This is especially true of the heavy-using areas of the South, the committee added.

The industry advisory group recommended that 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, if available, be set aside, under FPO No. 5, by regions and states for use in the production of forage and feed crops. These crops are not listed as high priority fertilizer crop under FPO No. 5. However, the committee said that heavier than usual fertilization would help increase production of these urgently needed feed crops.

It was estimated by the committee that if 1943-44 sales of mixed fertilizer total 8,000,000 tons, it will require 290,000 tons of nitrogen, if the average nitrogen content of 1941 continues in effect. This would compare with approximately 200,000 tons used annually in mixed fertilizer in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 crop years.

The committee felt that the supply of nitrogen is sufficiently large to justify recommendation and manufacture of as high nitrogen grades as are

—Continued on page 58

—O-P-D—

Beryllium Delivery Application Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued general preference order M-160, as amended, providing for a quarterly instead of a monthly filing of applications for authorization to deliver or accept delivery of beryllium. Also, the order exempts from control two pounds or less of contained beryllium, which quantities are generally for laboratory use. Contained beryllium is the determined quantity of beryllium in any given beryllium product. For example, in beryl ore the determined quantity is four percent of the total weight of the ore. While this method of evaluating the contained beryllium in a product is not exactly scientific, it serves as an adequate standard for the industry.

—O-P-D—

Crude Oil Price Rise Bill Passed by House

OPD Washington Bureau

The Disney bill (H.R. 2887) to raise the ceiling price on crude oil to not less than 80 percent of parity or more than 100 percent of parity, an increase of from 35 cents to 74 cents a barrel, was passed over vigorous administration protests by the house December 13 by a vote of 171 to 92. The bill now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

—O-P-D—

'DDT' Is Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

"DDT," which replaces pyrethrum in the manufacture of some insecticides, was placed under allocation by the War Production Board December 10 by adding it to allocations order M-340.

"DDT" is the trade-name for the chemical, 2:2-bis(parachlorophenyl)-1:1:1-trichloroethane.

Minor changes also are made in the wording of M-340, particularly relating to the filling of small orders.

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December Chemical Allocations Issued by War Production Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has made public the distribu ion of chemicals for civilian use in December under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. This is the fifteenth in a series of monthly releases.

Incorporated in the report are figures of the amount of material allocated under certain orders for certain civilian end uses. Figures are shown wherever it is possible to do so without disclosing information of military importance and without revealing legitimate competitive secrets.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage that received raw material. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent would indicate that chemical raw material was made available to permit the production of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base year granted. These are usually indicated under each chemical. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes, not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Abalyn and Hercolyn

Requests allowed in full after screening for inflation.

Acetaldehyde

All requests granted in full.

Acetic Acid

No civilian end uses were denied but requests for the following were allocated up to and including 90 percent of the individual request:—textile processing, 2,773,264 pounds; photographic, 186,584 pounds; metallic acetates—excluding sodium acetate, 113,295 pounds; plastic, 1,687,125 pounds; and laboratory reagents, 107,297 pounds.

Acetic Anhydride

All requests were allocated in full with the exception of civilian rayon yarn and staple fibre which were granted up to and including 82 percent of the total request.

Acrylic Resins

Granted as follows for the month of December:—

Emulsions: 100 percent as requested for finishing utility shoe leathers and upholstery leathers for essential transportation.

Molding powder: 100 percent as requested for dentures and pessaries.

Monomer: 100 percent as requested for dentures, vitamin intermediates, and tankcar coatings.

Polymer: 100 percent as requested for dentures and hearing-aid devices.

Rod and tube: 100 percent as requested for oil gauges, drafting instruments, surgical appliances, hearing-aid devices, and magnifying lenses.

Sheet: 100 percent as requested for photographic deflector plates, turbine parts, safety goggles, machine guards, drawing instruments, scales, and commercial airplane frost shields.

All other civilian requests were denied.

Acrylonitrile

None allowed for civilian use.

Alcohol, Capryl

All civilian requests denied.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine: chemical manufacturing requests cut 65 percent, after screening for inflation. Gas purification requests cut 50 percent. Solvent, soap and cosmetic requests denied.

Diethanolamine: chemical manufacturing requests cut 65 percent, after screening for inflation.

Diethylethanolamine: chemical manufacturing requests cut 50 percent.

Allyl Chloride and Allyl Alcohol

Denied for all civilian uses, except certain highly essential pharmaceuticals.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous

Granted 100 percent for pharmaceuticals, 40,000 pounds; nylon, fungicide and cuminic aldehyde, and for synthetic detergents.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Requests for industrial uses were granted 100 percent.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted 100 percent for industrial uses.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted 100 percent for industrial uses.

Anilin Oil

The following quantities and percentages were allowed for the listed end uses: rubber chemicals (71 percent), 2,133,604 pounds; inks, toners, etc. (52 percent), 334,355 pounds; other dyes (55 percent), 633,713 pounds; petroleum additives (68 percent), 130,000 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals (71 percent), 605,000 pounds; resins and plastics (65 percent), 115,050 pounds; photographic chemicals (57 percent), 151,623 pounds; miscellaneous (58 percent), 71,728 pounds.

Anilin Salt

Requests were granted to the following extent for the end uses listed: fur dyes, 51 percent; other dyes, 55 percent; and miscellaneous, 58 percent.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

To be reported later.

Ascorbic Acid

Granted 35 percent for medicinal and 15 percent for food fortification. Requests were granted on basis of quota for the fourth quarter established by the Division Requirements Committee. Granted 100 percent for research.

Benzol

Requests for the month of December were granted as follows: aniline, 815,000 gallons; phenol, 2,434,000 gallons; nitrobenzene, 46,000 gallons; chlorbenzene, 361,000 gallons; anthraquinone, 128,000 gallons; medicinals, 95,000 gallons; rubber chemicals, 114,000 gallons; solvents, 683,000 gallons.

Bleaching Powder

Granted 100 percent for water purification, sewage disposal and other sanitation.

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis: Medicinal use allocations totaled 82,304 pounds; and were as follows —all requests of 50 pounds or less, granted in full. 100 percent of requests for use in anti-syphilitic preparations. 100 percent of requests for use in individual prescriptions. 80 percent of 1942 use (adjusted for inventory) for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses totaled 400 pounds and requests were granted in accordance with essentiality of use. Requests for use as dusting agent for control of blue mold on tobacco plants denied. Cosmetic uses totaled 290 pounds. Granted 50 percent —based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory.

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Butyl Acetate, Normal

All civilian uses denied.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

All civilian requests were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal

All civilian uses denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary

All civilian requests were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary

All civilian requests were denied.

Caffeine

Allocated in full for medicinal uses; granted in part for beverage use (40 percent of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for materials obtained on toll agreement and importation).

Calcium Carbide

Allocations made in full to all applicants for all uses, except where cuts in requests were made to prevent excessive inventory.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Sugar refining requests granted 100 percent. Other essential civilian requests granted 77 percent.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Granted 100 percent for rubber compounding, 24,003,400 pounds. Adjustments made for inventory.

Casein

Quarterly allocation, will be reported next month.

Cellulose Acetate Flake

Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre were met in full. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with limitation order L-233. Demands for cellulose acetate flake for lacquer were met in full. Allocations for plastics were sufficient to meet the plastic allocations under M-326-a without drawing on present inventories.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate, Flake

No cellulose acetate butyrate flake was allocated directly for civilian usage. This flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-326-a) and the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate, Flake

No cellulose acetate propionate flake was allocated directly for civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film. All civilian requests for lacquer types were denied.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Plastics: A temporary shortage exists in the raw materials to produce transparent and extrusion molding powder. It has, therefore, been necessary to deny all civilian requests that fall in this category.

The following civilian end uses were allocated in full: personal hygienic supplies; automotive replacement parts; pipe bits, bowls, stems; refrigeration parts; buttons and buckles; office equipment; combs; dental supplies; pencil parts and fountain pens; commercial fishing tackle; sunglass frames; safety goggles; electrical supplies; plumbing parts (except sink stoppers); cutlery and handles; toothbrush handles; hose couplings; building hardware; tractor steering wheels; hearing aids; industrial soap dispensers; bicycle grips; agricultural and insecticide sprayers; truck and bus steering wheels.

Cellulose acetate plastics: allocation to civilian and uses were as follows: molding powder—stormdoor fasteners, 15,000 pounds; bookbinding, 17,520 pounds; electrical parts, 33,260 pounds; extruded edging, 131,300 pounds; farm and dairy equipment parts, 9,855 pounds; flashlights, 115,525 pounds; health items, 51,580 pounds; hose couplings, 20,000 pounds; identification badges, 18,700 pounds; musical instruments, 13,950 pounds; office accessories, 33,320 pounds; industrial photography and printing supplies, 22,650 pounds; fountain pen parts, 1,950 pounds; plumbing parts (except sink stoppers), 91,450 pounds; respirators, gas masks and safety goggles, 750 pounds; pencils, 119,882 pounds; smoking accessories, 19,975 pounds; automotive replacement parts, 33,235 pounds; toothbrushes (base period), 36,958 pounds; industrial tools, 57,825 pounds; cutlery handles, 35,624 pounds; corrective optical frames, 26,004 pounds; knitting needles, 45,525 pounds; religious items, 30,778 pounds.

Allocations for the following items were made on a base period figure: combs, 231,240 pounds; cosmetics, 200,901 pounds; and sunglasses, 48,500 pounds. On some suppliers' forms it was necessary to deny all comb requests because the capacity was already utilized with more important end uses. Molders were not penalized by this, as their total allocated poundage was not affected. No material was allocated for buttons pending return of questionnaire from the various molders. A sufficient quantity has been set aside for the interim allocation.

Sheeting—the following items were allocated sheeting: buttons and buckles, 578 pounds; combs, 1,840 pounds; electrical insulation, 7,499 pounds; cutlery handles, 220 pounds; identification badges, 30,961 pounds; industry tools 11,258 pounds; optical frames, 2,514 pounds; safety guards, shields and goggles, 17,141 pounds; radio parts, 1,120 pounds; transportation replacement parts, 2,723 pounds; religious items, 300 pounds; surgical, medical and dental supplies, 2,961 pounds; pencils, 100 pounds; photography and printing, 85,851 pounds; safety glass, 14,322 pounds; office accessories, 7,113 pounds; poultry house windows, 120,344 pounds. There were no order transfers between plastic suppliers, thereby necessitating complete approval or denial of requests in order to obtain maximum production capacity.

Charcoal

Charcoal for stockpiling for next season in tobacco growing districts and briquets for car heating purposes was allowed. 600 tons lump charcoal was released for civilian use for heating, cooking, etc., and it is expected that an additional quantity will be made available for this purpose during the balance of the month. 180 tons charcoal briquets was allocated for meat and fish curing, which tonnage, it is believed, will supply these industries in full. Allocations for other essential civilian uses were as follows: tinners, plumbers and roofers, 93 percent; poultry and stock feed, 96 percent; laundry fuel, 100 percent.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

Granted 100 percent for viscose hitenacity yarn, meat casing, cellulose acetate yarn and staple fibre, cellulose acetate film and plastics, cellulose nitrate explosives, and miscellaneous.

Chlorate Chemicals

Quarterly allocation, will be reported next month.

Chlorine

Quarterly allocation, will be reported next month.

Chrome Chemicals

All figures in terms of sodium bichromate equivalent. Allowed for the following: 83 percent for tanning, 861,850 pounds; 78 percent for textiles, 178,700 pounds; 66 percent for chemical manufacture, 236,250 pounds; 82 percent for corrosion prevention, 120,500 pounds; and 18 percent for pigments, 317,000 pounds.

Citric Acid

Beverages and all foods with the exception of jams and jellies were given on basis of 70 percent of 1941 use. Jams and jellies were given 100 percent of requests in accordance with policy of War Food Administration. Pharmaceuticals and chemical manufacture were given 100 percent of 1941 use or of requests, whichever was less. Citric acid for general resale and small order exemption was given on the basis of 70 percent of 1941 use.

Coaltar

Exemptions from the provisions of general preference order M-297 covering transactions in coaltar were granted for essential uses only where equipment for the recovery of tar acids is not available, where fuel oil is not available for replacing tar as fuel and for urgent uses were topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar. Coaltar released for mould wash, 325,500 gallons; for roofing and saturant purposes, 3,200 gallons; and miscellaneous small uses, 1,500 gallons.

Copper Chemicals

Quarterly allocation, will be reported next month.

Cresylic Acid and Metaparacresol

Allowed for medicinals, 56,000 pounds; dyestuffs, 15,000 pounds; domestic acid denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants and all other civilian uses. Imported cresylic allowed for disinfectants, 332,000 pounds (65 percent); for textile agents, 223,000 pounds (100 percent); for miscellaneous uses, 36,000 pounds (85 percent).

Cresylic Acid, Petroleum

Allowed for carbon remover (48 percent), 154,000 pounds; disinfectants (22 percent), 112,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses (40 percent), 100,000 pounds.

Dichlorethyl Ether

Granted 100 percent for medicinal uses, dyestuffs, and marking devices.

Diphenylamine

Diphenylamine for phenothiazine, dyes and plastics allowed in full except that deliveries were reduced where inventories were considered adequate to meet requirements.

Ethyl Acetate

Allocations for civilian uses were adjusted in accordance with past consumption. The following end uses were granted 100 percent: industrial and farm equipment (new), 385,108 pounds; transportation equipment (new), 390,089 pounds; cellophane and food enclosures, 445,917 pounds; smaller war plants, 19,928 pounds; chemicals (chemical manufacture denaturants), 1,226,914 pounds; civilian adhesives (including shoes), 217,984 pounds; industrial equipment, 114,371 pounds.

The following end uses were granted 50 percent: railroad maintenance, 15,047 pounds; industrial and farm equipment (maintenance), 13,113 pounds. The following end uses were granted 25 percent: shoe lacquers, 51,881 pounds; shoe and sock linings for shoes, 78,360 pounds.

The following end uses were denied: civilian furniture, civilian clothing, miscellaneous lacquers, civilian clothing (coated fabrics), hospital sheeting, civilian furniture (coated fabrics), miscellaneous coated fabrics, cleaner and remover (civilian).

Ethyl Cellulose

Allocations were made to the following civilian uses: sterilizable adhesive plasters, 100 percent of request; special photo stripping compound, 100 percent of previously established usage; ceramic labeling compound, 100 percent of previously established usage; heat sealing lacquer for essential dehydrated food packaging, 100 percent of request heat sealing compound, 100 percent for packaging essential food which due to special packaging equipment requires a strong hot melt adhesive. Substitutes must be used where possible. Special label adhesive, 100 percent for machine labeling of food cans.

Formaldehyde

Allocated 100 percent to the following civilian end uses: textiles, 536,005 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 396,415 pounds; leather, 154,128 pounds; rubber chemicals, 152,291 pounds; paper, 189,505 pounds; embalming fluid, 181,350 pounds; adhesives, 112,521 pounds; disinfectants and germicides, 64,750 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 45,929 pounds; miscellaneous resins, 31,600 pounds; protective coatings, 19,300 pounds; research, 10,510 pounds; miscellaneous, 25,450 pounds.

—Continued on page 29

A TIME TO PAUSE - - -

THE HOURS remaining in *'forty-three* are ebbing fast.

Long since, our industry has been absorbed in plans for next year.

But before they're realized . . . let's pause for a moment and review the year just passed.

The requirements of the armed services have been completely satisfied and at the same time civilian needs have not been neglected. In *'forty-three* WPB has done a job—the percentage allotment worked out better, much better, than any of us had reason to hope for.

The intermediates, dyestuffs, chemicals, camouflage materials, sulfa drugs . . . we, here at Calco, were asked to make . . . are now serving the men who do the fighting.

Naturally, these war-production activities limited our normal civilian supplies.

But our customers understood.

For *'forty-four* . . . we are reluctant to make predictions, but we pledge every effort to the task of bringing our service back to something near normal.

One thing certain, our application laboratories stand ready to help our customers meet the problems which this new year will bring.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

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Calco Dyes Are Better Buys — Calco

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 17, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 15 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	.50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
powd., bbls	lb.	.27	.29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	.37
dms.	lb.	.42	—
kgs.	lb.	.37	.55
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	.35
dms.	lb.	.40	—
kgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs.	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	—
Acetone, CP.,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.[6]	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.07	—
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Methyl (see M)			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.90	- 1.25
5-dm. lots, works	lb.	1.00	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.09	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
56%, bbls	100 lbs.	5.58	- 5.83
70%, bbls	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.75
99.5%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.98	—
USP, cbys	100 lbs.	11.70	—
synth., CP., dms., works	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.50
99.5%, bbls., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.98	—
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 50%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.44	- 4.69
36%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.26	- 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't	100 lbs.	.45	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.46	.50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb	.40	.54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.			
Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).			
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms.	kilo.	30.00	—
10-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	30.35	—
2½-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	30.70	—
1-kilo lots, dms	kilo.	31.41	—
500 grams, bots	kilo.	32.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.40	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.59	- .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.95	—
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld	ton.	96.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.,	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots ex whse	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Brooner's, bbls	lb.	1.11	—
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots	lb.	22.00	—
Camphoric, cns	lb.	6.95	--7.00
Capric, dms	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Caprylic, dms	lb.	.27	- .27½
Acid, castor oil,[6] split, dms	lb.	.20¾	- .21¼
cbys	lb.	.08	—
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.22	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[6] dist., dms	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[6] dist., dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.13¼	—
Cresylic[1,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tanks	gal.	.75	—
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref.,	gal.	.690	—
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, divd.	gal.	.646	—
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.,	gal.	.550	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.676	—
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.,	gal.	.570	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.696	—
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, divd.	gal.	.586	—
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.,	gal.	.490	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.616	—
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref.,	gal.	.510	—
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J.	gal.	.636	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11¾
Fumaric, tech., bbls	lb.	.27	- .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms	lb.	1.34	—
technical, bbls	lb.	1.05	- 1.18
Gamma, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs	lb.	.12	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.15	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	—
H, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47% cbys	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys	lb.	.35	—
dil., cbys	lb.	.20	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.13¼	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila.,	lb.	.084	—
tanks, works, basis acid content	lb.	.08¼	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.	lb.	.75	- .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
5 to 19	lb.	.13	—
1 to 4	lb.	.13½	—
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more,	lb.	.24¼	—
1 to 4	lb.	.24½	—
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼	—
5 to 19 cbys	lb.	.14¾	—
1 to 4 cbys	lb.	.15¼	—
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.35	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XI, 85%, cbys	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms	lb.	.20	Nom.
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[6] light, dms	lb.	.21½	- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kgs	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.008¾	- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
purified, bbls	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 22 and over, E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, dealer, cbys	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots	lb.	.17½	—
Acid, muriatic, CP, consumers, cbys	lb.	.06	—
6-lb. bots	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.19	- .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .15
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Nicotinic,[6] dms	kilo.	9.00	- 9.35
*Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots	lb.	.21½	—
consumers, cbys	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots	lb.	.23	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[3] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12¼	—
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Paraminobenzoic, cns	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.80	—
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.85	- 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
chys., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.00	- 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. allc	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l	lb.	.10½	—
10 cbys., to c.l	lb.	.11½	—
2 to 9 cbys	lb.	.12	—
single cbys	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys	lb.	.10½	—
25 cbys., to c.l	lb.	.11½	—
5 to 24 cbys	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys	lb.	.13	—
40% dilut., cbys., djns	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Picramic, kgs	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls	lb.	.35	—
Propionic,[1] synth., purv, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls	lb.	1.45	—
cns	lb.	1.63	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal.	gal.	.30	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech dms, works	lb.	.32	- .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.65	- .69
Soybean oil,[6] dist., dms	lb.	.17¾	- .18¼
Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
single press, bgs	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
triple press, bgs	lb.	.18¾	- .19¾
Succinic, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.63
tech. dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 up, works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys	lb.	.08¼	—
9-lb. bots	lb.	.15½	—
consumers, cbys	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.70½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½	—
Tobias, bbls	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	2.84	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Root, bls	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots	oz.	23.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots	oz.	42.00	-48.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld	lb.	.39½	—
5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works	lb.	.40½	—
1 dm. to 1 ton, works	lb.	.41	—
tankcars, ft. alld	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors	lb.	.34	- .35½
producers	lb.	.33	—
hyd., dms., primary distributors	lb.	32½	- .34
producers	lb.	.32	—
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.			
Agar,[3]	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
Albumen, sgg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls.	lb.	2.02	—
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, ref'd.), ex pentano, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.131	—
Benzyl, cns	lb.	.65	- .75
dms.	lb.	.63	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1780	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1830	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1680	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2000	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1850	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.099	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.083	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	3.00	—
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.54½	—
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.56½	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59½	—
tanks, E., divd	lb.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works	gal.	.62	—
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.64	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works,	gal.	.67	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50	—
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.			
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60	—
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 bbls., works, E.,	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.48	—
(CD23G (replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.61½	—
19 bbls.	gal.	.63½	—
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.66½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.49¼	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works,	gal.	.62½	—
l.c.l., 18 or more, E. works	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18, E. works	gal.	.69	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50½	—
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.			
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.55½	—
19 dms. to c.l	gal.	.57½	—
1 to 18 dms	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.11¾	- .13
tanks, divd	lb.	.10½	- 13¼
tech., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.11	- .13¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.11½	- .14
tanks, divd	lb.	.10	- .13¼
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l.,	gal.	11.94	½- —
19 dms	gal.	11.98	- —
1 to 18 dms	gal.	12.01	- —
tanks	gal.	11.90	—
absolute, dms., c.l	gal.	12.62	—
18 dms. to c.l	gal.	12.65	¼- —
1 to 17 dms	gal.	12.68	½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .35
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).			
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works	lb.	.0880	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.06½	—
55 gals., c.l., divd	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., divd	gal.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.34	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.45	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., divd	gal.	.47	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.37½	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.68	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis,	lb.	.60	- .62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks.	gal.	.67	- .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44	- .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.35	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70	- .72
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.13	- .15
denat., grd., dms	gal.	1.20	—

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.84
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28¼
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .81 - —
L.c.l., works.....gal. .83 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .78 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
L.c.l.....lb. .1390- —
tanks.....lb. .1290- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .13
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0610- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
L.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4,5] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
grade B, 250-lb. dms..lb. .54 - —
bbls., 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
fine, grade B, 250-lb. dms..lb. .36 - —
Leaf, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
grade B, 325 mesh, 275-lb. dms..lb. .57 - —
Nitro, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rooser comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .10 - —
aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .1050- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1150- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06¼- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 2c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Ammonia phosphate, monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tank dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
red, 48%, cbys., wks.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .05 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal. gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .51 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.35
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .662 - —
N. F., bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .25 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 90.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6,1] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous' bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.42 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .62
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .13
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .18
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N.Y....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l. refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 2.10 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

SILVER SALTS

Sodium Benzoate — Ammonia Alum Lump
Formic Acid — Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

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B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.85 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .95 - .98
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .30 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .65 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 -.60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, rct. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - -
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.62
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.70 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.38
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.56
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 2.40 -
cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
Black, bone, 400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08380- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 55½%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00-
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.55 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .22
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .92
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[5] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .33 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .30- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis6 lb. .36 - .
Blue, molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 2.15 - .
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 2.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.88 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 3c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —

WHY NOT TRY WITCO STEARATES?

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Foreign Office, London, England

Bone meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.)
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Bunsset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.50.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.0 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyirol .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .80
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Bap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¾- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0295- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .06¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks., lb. .08 - .10
umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .06¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y...lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¼- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .05½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,5] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1755- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1805- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1655- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1920- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,5] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., works.....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.95.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal dms..lb. .13½- .19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth, tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41½- —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .53½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .63½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .64½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82½- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls. .....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .64 - .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots. works...lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Carbon tetrachloride 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.85 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .23½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb .23¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .23¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .10 - .12
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .59 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brasilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.. unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cc..lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.i.f. Southern shipping points..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l., in bags, same basis. ton.30.00 - —
gran.,[1] pulv.,[1] bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.60 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[6,7,8] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2 works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chromic).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + 13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + 13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l, works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .69¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .33 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[3] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.. works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Copper, oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works...ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash,[3] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist.lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½- —

WHY THE PC BOAT CHANGED ITS COURSE

THE lookout on the PC boat stared again at the twinkling midnight sky.

"Must have been a falling star," he said half-aloud.

But, as he watched, a far-away point of light—red this time—rose above the horizon, lingered briefly . . . and disappeared.

The lookout clutched his telephone. "Bow lookout to bridge: Distress signal 3 points off the port bow, sir."

Seconds later, the PC boat swerved sharply and churned to the rescue.

The light which this sailor spotted is called a Very signal. Twelve signal cartridges—red—green—white—together with a hand projector are packed in a six-inch, air-tight can—a Canco container which has frequently meant rescue to the crews of foundering ships . . . a chance to fight again on the high seas.

To cans for Very Signals, add . . .

. . . complete torpedoes . . . fuse containers . . . demolition kits . . . hand grenades . . . containers for blood-plasma transfusion kits . . . first-aid kits . . . emergency field rations . . . and a host of other vital war products—all made by Canco.

In addition, Canco machine shops are devoting the greater part of their time to the production of specified basic machine tools for other war needs.

At the same time, the amount of food packed for the Army and Navy and the home front shows no signs of slackening. Indeed, last year more food was packed in cans than ever before.

These are some reasons why it was necessary to drop certain can sizes and why metal containers are no longer available for numerous consumer products.

Please understand, however, that this company is doing everything possible to "stretch" its metal supplies and to develop suitable substitute containers wherever possible.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CANCO

CONTRIBUTE YOUR BLOOD TO THE RED CROSS

As you read this advertisement—stop and think—your blood could save the life of a wounded American soldier! If you live in or near one of the 33 cities in which blood-donor centers are located, call and make an appointment.

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Coaltar, oil,[9] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½- .16⅝
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16⅝- .17¼
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15⅝- .16
Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.82½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

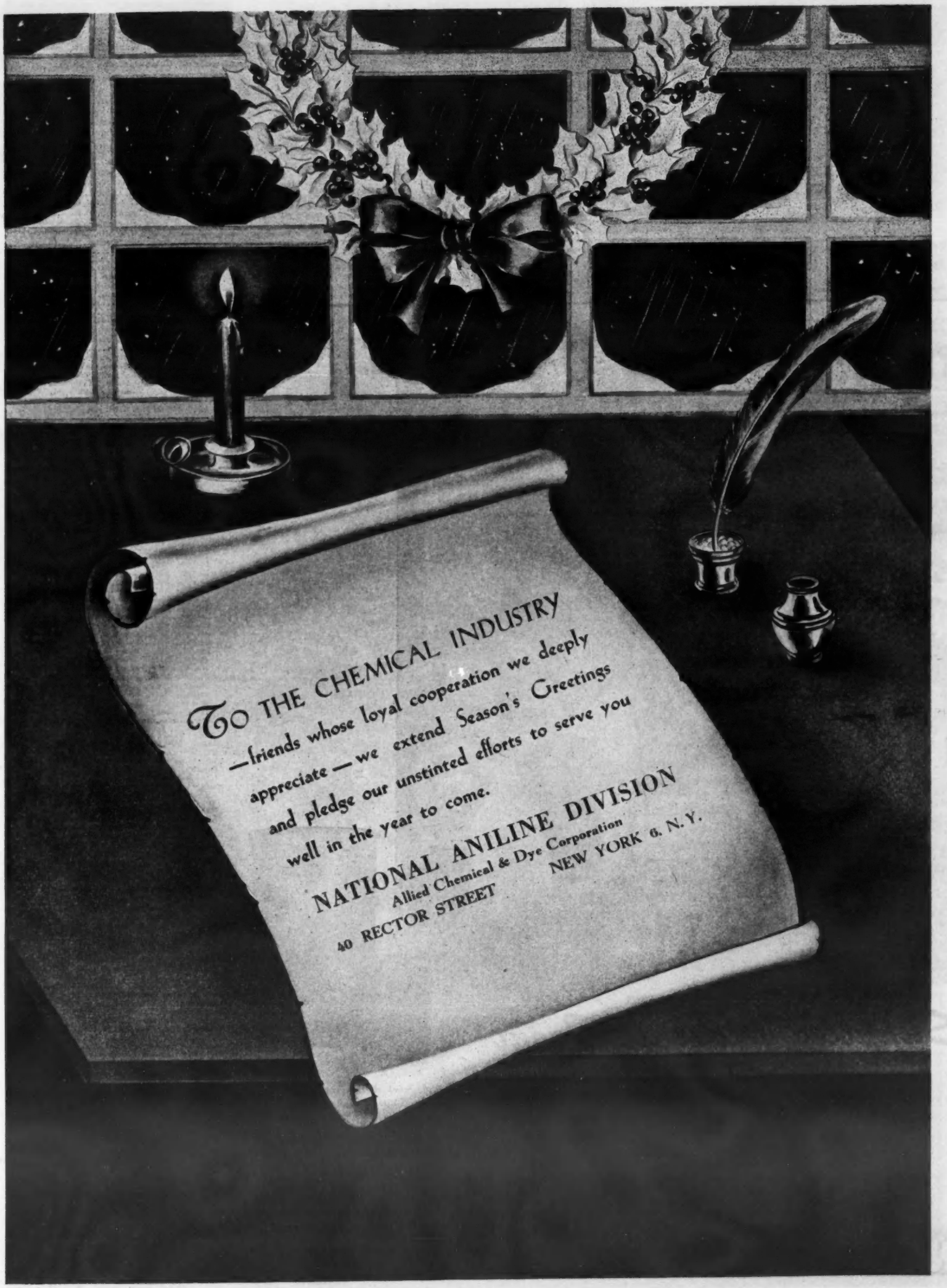
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms.. dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms. c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2510- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2710- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2060- .2250
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2110- .2300
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1960- .2150
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.03
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2060
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .81 - .82
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .85 - .88
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons. dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.97 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.2.30 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No.4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2 cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
355 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .72
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .85 - .90
465 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 5.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon ...lb. .40 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black B. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
783 Phosphin .....lb. 4.45 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green F ...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.50 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange T.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
181 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .58 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .59
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
584 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..os.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..os. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..os. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..os. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., os. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt, dried, bgs, l.c.l....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¾- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13⅜
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12⅜
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33⅛- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0748- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13¾- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..os.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmercaptoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms.
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% CaF_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% CaF_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —


To THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
—friends whose loyal cooperation we deeply appreciate—we extend Season's Greetings and pledge our unstinted efforts to serve you well in the year to come.
NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
40 RECTOR STREET
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.	gal.	.75 -	—
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.28 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.15 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases.	lb.	No stocks	
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06 -	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.062 -	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 -	.094
California, 78 octane, tanks	gal.	.075 -	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¾-	—
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½-	.07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05½-	.06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	.0805
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.19 -	.20
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 -	.50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.29 -	.30
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.27½-	.28
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.26½-	.27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 -	9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 -	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Mid-west	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
299-900, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
Glue, hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Glycerin, soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

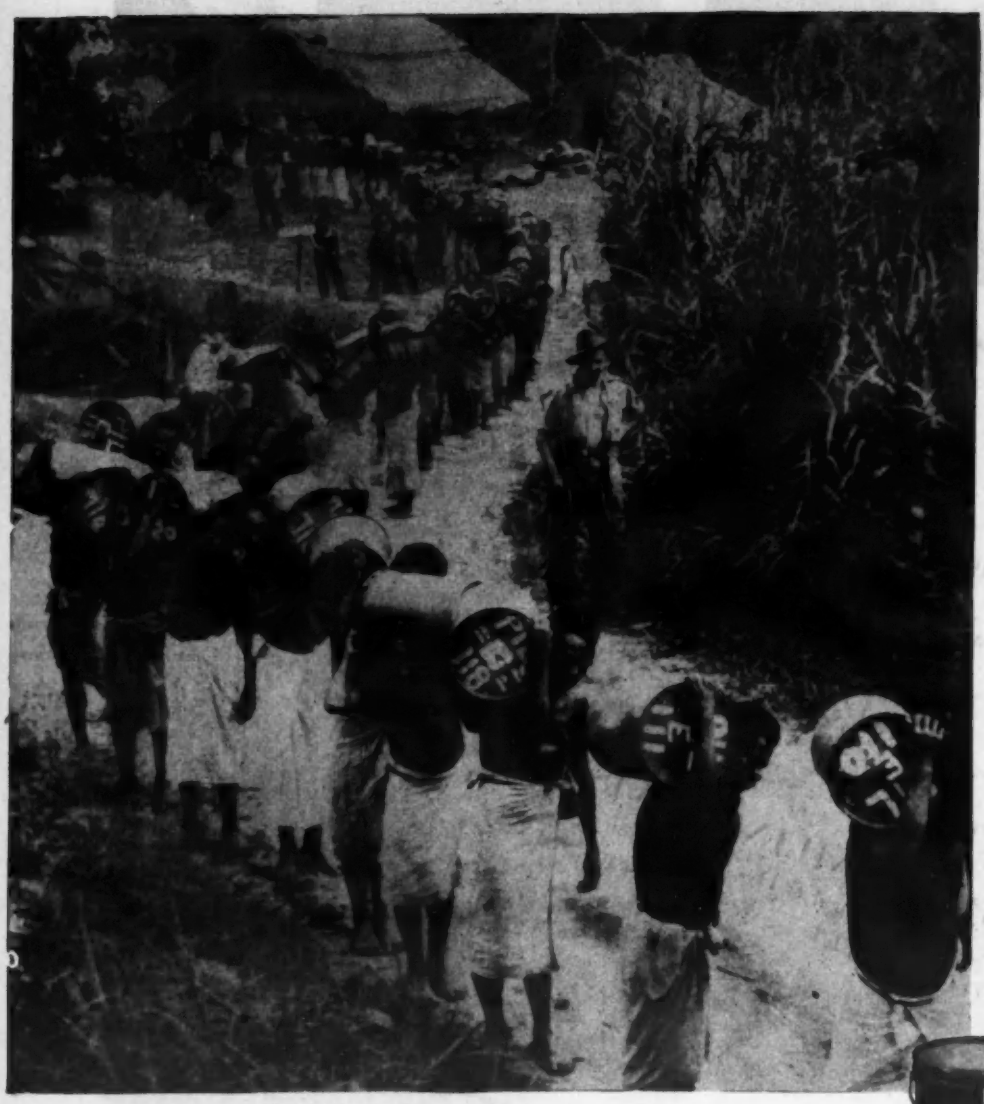
Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
yellow, bots	lb.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
powd., bxs	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.25
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,6] house, loose	lb.	.06¼-	—
white, choice, loose	lb.	.06¾-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 -	—
molybdic, same basis	lb.	3.25 -	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).			
Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.16 -	.17
Gualac resin, cs	lb.	.46 -	.49
Wood, bls	lb.	.08 -	.86
Guaiacol, liq., dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, fb. dms	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.58 -	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	No prices	
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.30
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	3.60 -	3.80
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.52 -	.62
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
32, same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
34, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
35, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
36, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
37, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
38, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
39, same basis	lb.	.10⅝-	—
40, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
41, same basis	lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅝-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12⅝-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞-	—
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped, same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—



Steel drums and pails. Capacities 2 gal. to 55 gal.

Supplies Move up Front

Snaking along the jungle trail under guard, this supply train is delivering the goods. Foods, munitions and petroleum products arrive fresh and uncontaminated because they are packed in

STEEL CONTAINERS

Formerly Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co.

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER CO.

CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

6532 Menard Avenue, Chicago 38, Illinois

PLANTS AT: CHICAGO • JERSEY CITY • NEW ORLEANS • RICHMOND, CALIF.

Gum, copal, East Indian, pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½	—
nubs, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07½	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bekts., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
dark, light, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
white, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
B, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
C, same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
CBB, same basis	lb.	.12	- —
CNE, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
D, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
DBB, same basis	lb.	.11	- —
DU, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
DK, same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
MA, same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
dust, same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
MB, same basis	lb.	.09¼	- —
WS, same basis	lb.	.11¾	- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.07½	—
whse., entry point, c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bales., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
bold, pale scraped, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
pale chips, bold, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
small chips, same basis	lb.	.11¾	- —
SG, same basis	lb.	.10½	- —
seeds and dust, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Postianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	- —
mixed, same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —
chips, small, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
cuttings of split, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
nubs, same basis	lb.	.18	- —

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar[1], Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾	- —
A/C, same basis	lb.	.31¼	- —
A/D, same basis	lb.	.28¾	- —
A/E, same basis	lb.	.25¾	- —
B, same basis	lb.	.34¾	- —
C, same basis	lb.	.28¾	- —
D, same basis	lb.	.25¾	- —
E, same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
F, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
dust, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l.	lb.	.30¾	- —
2, bgs., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
chips, cs., same basis	lb.	.23½	- —
dust, bgs., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
seeds, cs., same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —

Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Gum, elemi,[1] cns	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.09½	—
other points, dlvd	lb.	.10	- .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- .10
other points, dlvd	lb.	.10½	- .12
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls	lb.	No stocks	

Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).

Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.18	- .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18	—
80%, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
dust, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
nubs, same basis	lb.	.24	- —
No. 1 extra, same basis	lb.	.34	- —
superior, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 2 extra, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
superior, same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
x, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
2x, same basis	lb.	.49	- —
3x, same basis	lb.	.77	- —
bush, assorted, same basis	lb.	.35	- —
bright, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
bold, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
chips, same basis	lb.	.32	- —
dark, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
white, chips, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
extra, same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
dust, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾	- —
extra, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
superior, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¼	- —
4x, same basis	lb.	.66	- —
5x, same basis	lb.	1.50	- —

Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Mastic, cs	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.80	- .90
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.11½	- .13
tears, cs	lb.	.18	- .30

Opium (see O).

Red (see Gum, yacca).

Rosin (see R).

Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.97½	—
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06	- —
powdered	lb.	.07¼	- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	- —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	18.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	18.00	- —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00	- —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.60	- .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2	lb.	.30	- —
No. 3	lb.	.28	- —
No. 4	lb.	.26	- —
No. 5	lb.	.24	- —
paste, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.14½	- —
No. 2	lb.	.13½	- —
No. 3	lb.	.12½	- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks	
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10	- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	- —

Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

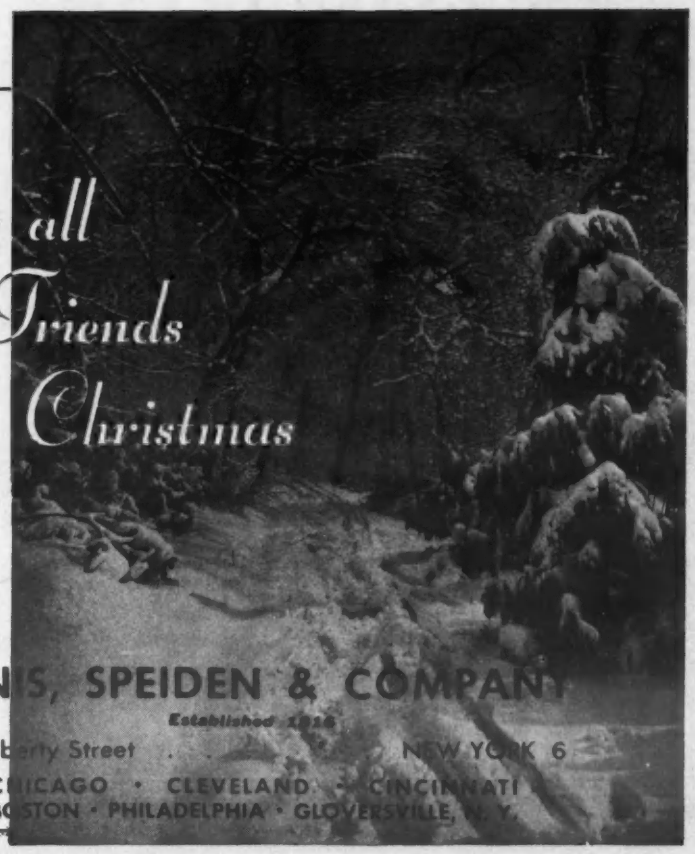
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32	- —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
fib. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.25	- 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.50	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50	- —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram	4.50	- —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.19	- —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.80
Icthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.30	- 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	.85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50	-27.00

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.07	- —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35	- 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.28	- .33
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .38
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.,	lb.	.17	- —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 600-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05	- .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½	.08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
kegs	lb.	.08½	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½	- .07¼
djns.	lb.	.07½	—


Wishing all
Our Friends
A Merry Christmas
INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Established 1916
117 Liberty Street . . . NEW YORK 6
CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Iron citrate, USP VIII, pearls,	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
scales	lb.	.77	- .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30	- 3.39
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	- 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53	- .59
cbys.	lb.	.39	- .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.82	- —
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- —
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	.17½	- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .08
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.10¼	- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls	lb.	.32	- .35
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.		.23½	- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works	gal.	4.95	- —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0860	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	- —
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102	- —
Isopentane, dms., works	gal.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.,	lb.	.10	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks	lb.	.04½	- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	- .53
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd. bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs.	lb.	.70	- —

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.45	- .50
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04¼	- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank	gal.	.071	- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk	gal.	.04¼	- .04¼
Okla-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04⅝	- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07¼	- .07½
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07¼	- .07½
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07⅝	- .07½
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,5] city, tres.	100 lbs.	13.80	- —
Western, choice, tres.	100 lbs.	13.80	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
Greek, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Spanish	lb.	.30½	- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,5] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Arsenate,[1,5] paste, stand., cns.,	c.l. lb.	.05¾	- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger,	c.l. lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.13½	- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger,	c.l. lb.	.11	- .11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18	- .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	- .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	- —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80	- —
jars	lb.	2.60	- —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).			
Metallic paste, works.	lb.	.19¾	- .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14½	- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Other points.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.09¾	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
other points	lb.	.10¼	- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
other points	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
other points	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	- —
other points	lb.	.10½	- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Resinates, precip., 23.5% Pb, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730	- .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 60-gal. dms.	lb.	.22¾	- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .35
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallates, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.,	lb.	.08¾	- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼	- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾	- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½	- —
other points	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	- —
other points	lb.	.08½	- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	- —
other points	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	- —
other points	lb.	.07½	- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¾	- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.29	- .48
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.75	- —
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	- .37¼
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35	- .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	- .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- .65
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
powder, bbls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Russian, bls.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	6.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.,	ton.	9.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous

Technical

★

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals

All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lime, hydrated, Le Roy, Minn., ton 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton 9.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works. ton 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns. lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns. lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton 45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l. ton 42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .06¼- —
other points lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼ -
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .09 - —
Other points lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .08¼- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.95 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., drs., kgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars. lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560- —
smaller lots. lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585- —
smaller lots. lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04½- —
smaller lots. lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls. lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls. lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs. lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls. lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins. lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs. lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¾- —
1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06½- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¾- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06½- —
bbls. lb. .06½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¾- —
bbls. lb. .09¼- —
kgs. lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ton 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, bls. lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .28½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works. ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works. ton 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots. lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .14½- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .06¾- .06½
fertilizer, 45%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. ton 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 50% $MnSO_4$, bgs. lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WBA insurance $3.75 per ton. ton 63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. No stocks
small, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., works. lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works. lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points. ton 14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. ton 17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls. lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls. lb. .39 - .40
French, bls. lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls. lb. .32½- .35
Tunisian, bls. lb. .60 - .63
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .27 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs. lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
technical lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs. lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails. lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails. lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots. lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms. lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots. lb. 4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs. lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots. lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, NF, VI, flb. dms. lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans. lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3¾x3¾ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3¾x3¾ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .68
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .69 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[3,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11¼- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. lb. .10¼- —

To our friends, here and abroad, whom we may not be able to greet in person this year, we extend

Season's Greetings

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65

Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10

Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75

Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38

Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28

Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —

Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15

Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —

Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —

Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[2,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,2] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Trioxide,[2] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —

Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
tanks.....lb. .06 - —

Monoethanolamine,[2] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —

Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —

Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —

Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —

Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90

Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½

Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —

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Naphthalene, crude, 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .03 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .03½- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .03¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, crvst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs...lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .26 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .44
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .14 - .18
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[3] M. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .56½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .19

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 380-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural., USP, bots.....lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,3] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrasy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15½- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms....lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0585- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0685- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[3] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
Cottonseed,[3] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Oil, cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
fishseed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[3] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
lined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French., cns., lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Oil, lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brailisan (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour. tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .30
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .30 - .32
Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brasilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,3] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[3,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.80 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb.100.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,3] Niger, dms.....lb. .0665- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY
Manufactured in the U. S. A.

AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

Bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

Pure Oils Distilled Especially for us.

OIL OF WHITE CEDAR
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN PURE
Exceptionally Fine Quality
OIL OF BALSAM FIR AMERICAN
OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-76 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 a. 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
90-95 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06½- —
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dem., cns.....lb. 3.30 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, shipt, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
divd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[1] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .23½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .12 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .22 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., divd.....lb. .13½- .14¼
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.00 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .52 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb.20.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No price
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish. dms.....lb. .1385- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -63.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
roct., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .29 - —
tanks .....lb. .28¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50¾- .53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60¾- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
220/230 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
235/245 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49¼- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60¼- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65¼- —
240 v is.,c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1064- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.16.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroaniilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
divd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .50 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .50 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .35 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .19
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .62 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1395- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1445- —
tanks .....lb. .1345- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0320- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0360- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
139-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0610- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenedaiamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works, lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .45 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-36° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —

Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .26 - .28½
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .40 - .41
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .26
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
import, bls. .....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[5] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene sunes are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .98 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.. bbl. .95 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06½- .06¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07
No. 3.....gal. .06¼- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100l.p.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willibridge, Ore....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10½- —
196-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-468 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - ..
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, Newark .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21¼- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 3,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11¼- —
Willibridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10¼- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1340- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1320- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .1234- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .09¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1280- —
Detroit .....gal. .1360- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1430- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .1234- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, 5bls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car mine, c.l...long ton. 3.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

PHILLIPS *Superfractionated*

SOLVENTS

OFFER FIVE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

1. Specification Boiling Range. Narrow Range or Wide Range Solvents can be supplied to fit requirements.
2. Uniform Quality Assures Consistent Performance.
3. Freedom from Sulfur and other Impurities.
4. Freedom from Objectionable Odor.
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PHILLIPS SUPERFRACTIONATED SOLVENTS ARE SPECIALLY SUITED FOR

Extraction Processes
Reaction Mediums
Gum Solvents
Paints and Varnishes
Chemical Intermediates
Precipitants

THE FOLLOWING HYDROCARBONS CAN BE SUPPLIED INDIVIDUALLY OR BLENDED TO SPECIFICATIONS THAT WILL PROVIDE THE SOLVENT BEST SUITED FOR YOUR NEEDS

Normal Pentane . . . typical boiling range . . . 95-99° F.
Normal Hexane . . . typical boiling range . . . 152-157° F.
Normal Heptane . . . typical boiling range . . . 202-208° F.

Phillips Technical Staff is available to assist you. Write or wire

Chemical Products Department

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.
tins, export ..... lb. .40 - .44
yellow,[6] dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
cs. ..... lb. .23 - .26
Oxychloride,[6] cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works ..... lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works ..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver .. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ogs. ..... lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls. .. oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls. ..... oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. .. lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs. ..... stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls. .. lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .28 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. .. lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs. .. lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs. ..... lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. .. lb. .28 - .30
cns. ..... lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns. .. lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms. .. lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works .. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 80-85%, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis .. lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. .. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms. ..... lb. .03½- .03½
tanks ..... lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. .. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis, .. lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- .06¾
Potash, clorate,[1,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works .. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse .. lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs .. lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys. .. lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. ..... lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. ..... lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. ..... lb. 1.38 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. .. lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O unit-ton. .56 - —
Potash, muriate, Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals .. unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms. .. lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works .... lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works .. lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms. .... lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works .. lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls. .. lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports .. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. ..... lb. .70 - .79
Xanthate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works .. oz. 14.20 - 14.96
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports .. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works .. lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms .. lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .28
Prince's pine herb, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs .. lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3 .. gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms. ..... lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. ..... lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- .04¾
Chi., ton lots ..... lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. .... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld. .. lb. .37 - .38
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. .. lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. .. lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. .. gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis .. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines .. ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works .. lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works ... lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works .. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works .. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works .. lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton .. lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis .. lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works .. lb. .04½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs .. lb. .12 - .18
Root, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 ..... lb. .10 - —
No. 2 ..... lb. .09½- —
No. 3 ..... lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. ..... lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot .. flask. 192.00 - 194.00
San Francisco ..... flask. 188.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns. ..... oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .71 + .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

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The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

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SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Quinine,[4] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .98 + .13½*
Acetate, c s., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[4] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .15 - 15½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.85 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
85-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14¾- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .32 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.30 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams.kilo.430.00 - —
5-50 grams.....gram. .46 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —

Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.97 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.58 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.62 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.62 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.67 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.84 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.96 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.06 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[2] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - 05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .33 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,3] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, 3bls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00

SUN SPIRITS

Used by over 50% of War Paint Producers in Sun Area

Block busters . . . battlewagons . . . blitz-buggies must be guarded against wind, rain, snow and mud with a war finish that meets Government specifications.

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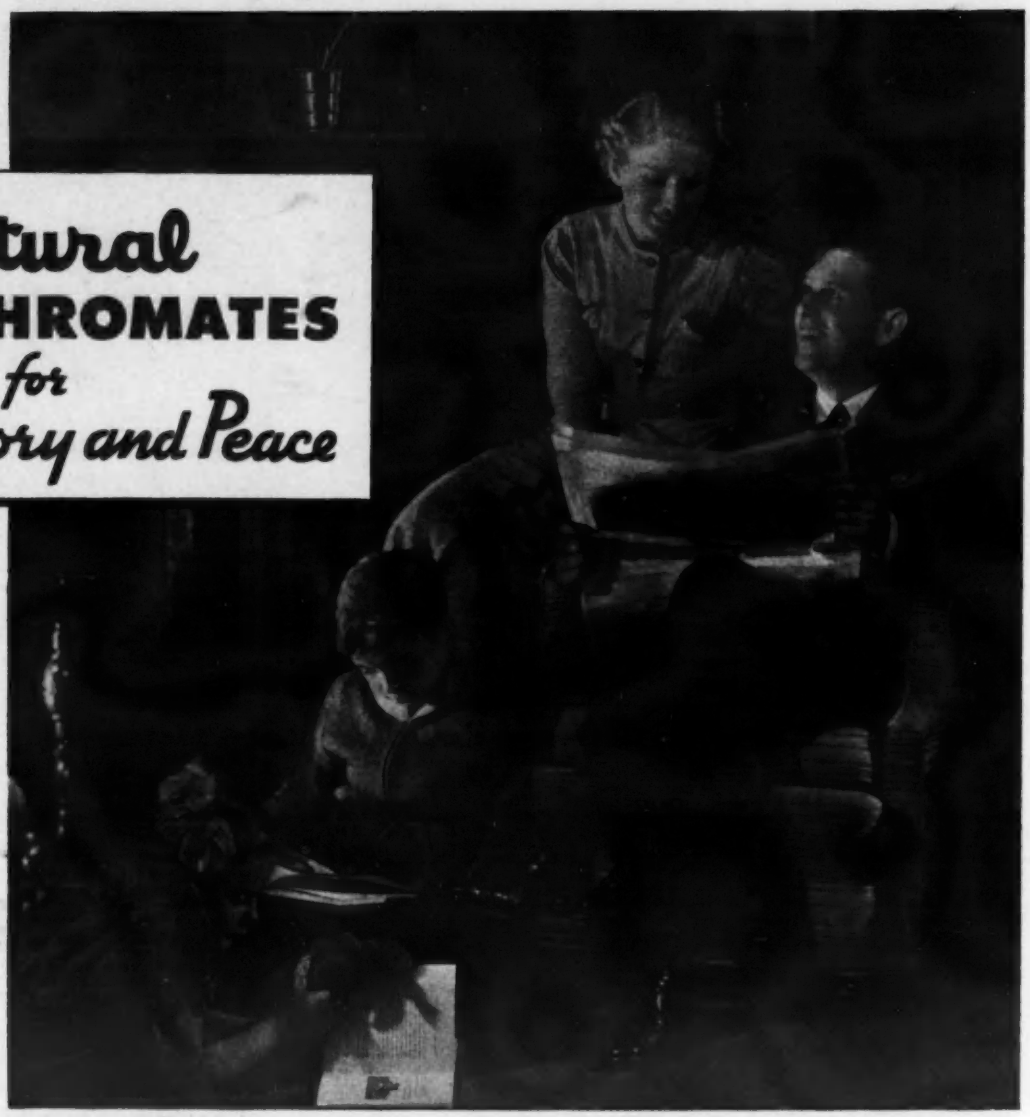
SUNOCO

SUN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS HELPING INDUSTRY HELP AMERICA

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works lb .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- —
10 gals., works lb .27 - —
Silver, bullion oz .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom oz .71 11- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign oz .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs oz .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots oz .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms oz .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms oz .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls lb .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns lb .05 - .08
Blue, ctns lb .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls lb .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls lb .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls lb .16 - .19
imp., bbls lb .18 - .19
powd., bbls lb .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 99%, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .06½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd lb .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb .42 - —
white, powd., dms lb 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd lb .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works lb .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works lb .08¾- —
l.c.l., dealers, works lb .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. .95 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., cl., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more lb .39 - —
smaller lots lb .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more lb .46 - —
smaller lots lb .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works lb .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works lb .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.00
3, dlvd 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .08½- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb .18½- —
dms. lb .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. lb .24 - —
dms. lb .24 - .29
powd., bbls lb .24½- —
dms. lb .24¾- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms. lb .14½- .16
Diacetate, 35-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd. lb .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd lb .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns lb .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns lb .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. lb 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars lb 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. lb 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. lb .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works ton 30.05 - —
bulk, same basis ton 27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton 33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton 32.40 - —
bulk, same basis ton 30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .06¾- —
West Coast ports 100 lbs. 8.90 - 8.95
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls lb .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald. lb .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald. lb .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb .14 - —
smaller lots lb .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25



Natural BICHROMATES for Victory and Peace

TODAY 130 millions of us are fighting, working, and buying war bonds to help preserve and restore the American way of life. Here at Natural, we are producing to the limit of our capacity and manpower. Tremendous quantities of NATURAL BICHROMATES are being used in the manufacture of essential war products, leaving very little for civilian use. We are glad that because of NATURAL BICHROMATES more of our planes get through the ack-ack, tanks and trucks roll farther, footwear and uniforms are better, and—most important—lives are saved. Carry on!

BICHROMATE OF SODA
Crystals - Granular
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
Crystals - Granular - Precipitated

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

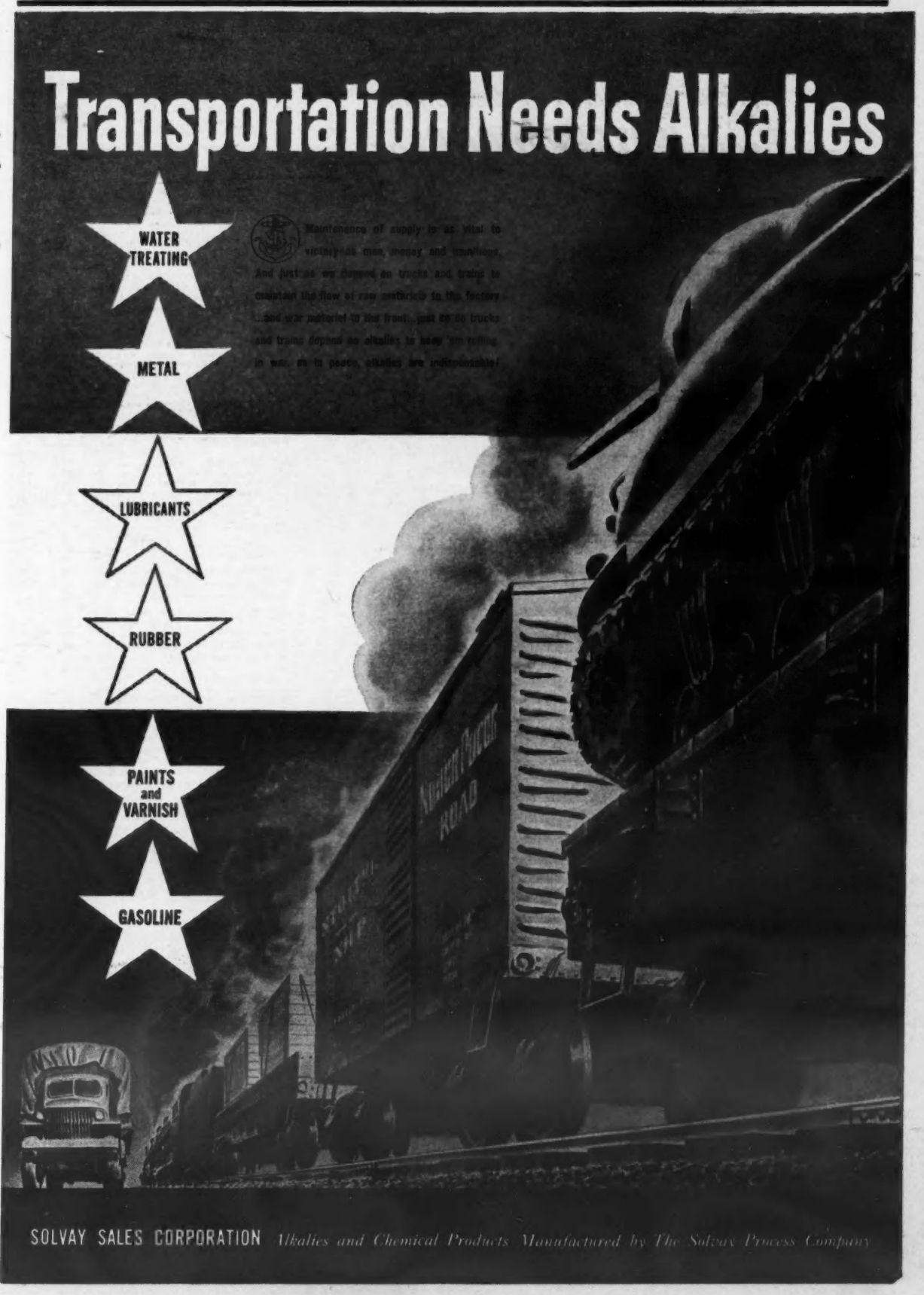
BICHROMATE Natural OF SODA

Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09⅞- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (123-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.43.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .90 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.96 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .06½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .05
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcotion points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
Superphosphate, 22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -45.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 98-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00


Transportation Needs Alkalies
WATER TREATING
METAL
LUBRICANTS
RUBBER
PAINTS and VARNISH
GASOLINE
Maintenance of supply is as vital to victory as men, money and munitions. And just as we depend on trucks and trains to maintain the flow of raw materials to the factory ...and war materiel to the front...just so do trucks and trains depend on alkalies to keep 'em rolling. In war, as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l...lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat) dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago ....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
Tansy leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brasil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,5] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works....gal. .29¼- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
c.l. works....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., divd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd, East....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.265.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams....gram. .29½- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls....lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms....lb. 3.40 - 3.90
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,5] Straits....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33

Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .06¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .06¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .36 - —
mixed, dms....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,5] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08½- —
tanks ....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .40¼- —
tech., cns., works....lb. .23½- .45¾
dms., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd....lb. .25½- .31¼
tanks, divd....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms....gal. .87 - .90
wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks ....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms....gal. .77 - .80
tanks ....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., sgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.23 - 8.75
Java, tins....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins....lb. 8.00 - 8.50

Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $1 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls....lb. .05¾- —
tanks ....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton....lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton....lb. .55¼- —
ctns., ton....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .52¾- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, sgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton, lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots....lb. .77¾- .80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls....lb. .12 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l... .ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ....ton.18.00 -20.00

....Your product well dressed in

Bemis WATERPROOF Bags

When you pack your product in Bemis Waterproof Bags, it is well dressed in *two* ways. It has eye appeal to help *sell,* if you're still competing for business . . . to help keep your brand *alive* if you're oversold. And it is well-dressed in these bags because they are *extra strong* to stand the added strain of today's capacity loading of trucks and freight cars.

Bemis Waterproof Bags are *custom made* for *your* product, not only in size and shape but in materials and construction. They have a layer of tough, tightly woven fabric on the outside, which is *bonded,* by special adhesives, to layers of paper in any combination your shipping problem requires.

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WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

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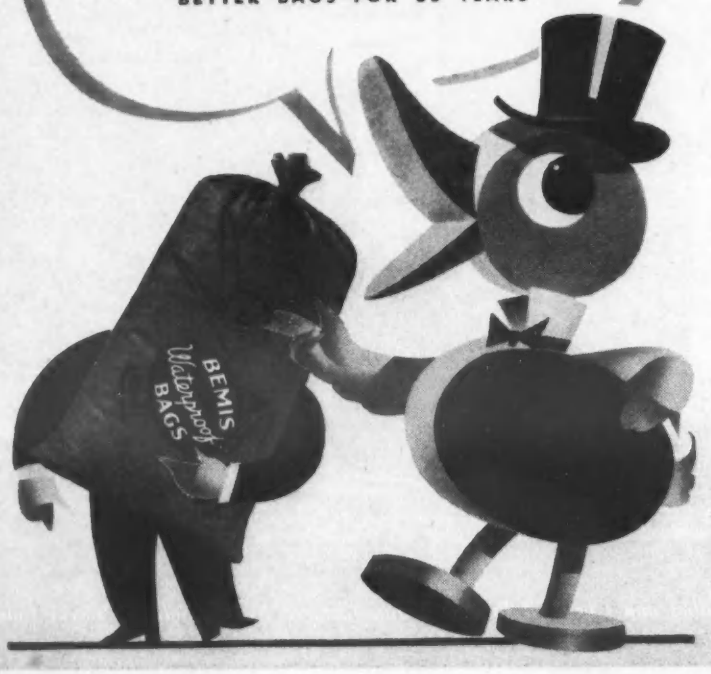
St. Louis • Brooklyn

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS



Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.05½-	.06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
thin, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72 -	.75
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00 -	—
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 -	—
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 -	—
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00 -	32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.28
Levant	lb.	6.50 -	—
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol[5] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works.	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 -	—
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27 -	—
10°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30 -	—
5°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.42 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37 -	—
3°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42 -	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
120 B units, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.58 -	—
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.72 -	—
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55 -	—
	lb.	.60 -	—
packages, same basis.	lb.	.65 -	—
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 -	—
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.89 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 -	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0645-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15 -	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75

Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 7

Also granted 100 percent for boiler water treatment, photographic chemicals, fungicides and insecticides, processed oil, and cashew oil resin.

Furfural

Resin manufacture requests cut 50 percent.

Glycols

Propyleneglycol: All requests allowed in full after screening for inflation and after coordination with glycerine allocations in the case of tobacco and cork crowns.

Ethyleneglycol: All requests granted in full after screening for inflation.

Diethyleneglycol:—All requests screened for inflation. General textile, chemical manufacture and general plasticizer requests cut 50 percent. Cork crew crowns and woodstain requests denied; except for small order allowance. Resale requests cut to minimum requirements. Inventory requests denied. Tobacco requests coordinated with glycerine.

Mixed Glycols:—Antifreeze requests coordinated with annual schedule granted 100 percent for general textile and chemical manufacture.

Triethyleneglycol:—All requests denied, except two drums for small orders.

Glycol Ethers

Butyl Cellosolve:—All requests denied except small order allowance.

Carbitol:—Granted in full for all requests. It is not expected that this policy can be continued in January.

Cellosolve:—General solvent requests cut 70 percent. Inventory requests denied. Resale and chemical manufacturing requests cut 50 percent. All others granted in full after screening for inflation.

Methyl Cellosolve:—Resale, lacquer solvent and chemical manufacture re-

—Continued on page 35

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.36 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19¼
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Jan. 3 issue of OPD.

TITANOX
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY
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Program for Medical Care

A representative of the "regular" school of medical policy and practice presented to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association last week a sound and simple and sensible program for the improvement of medical service to the public. Succinctly stated, this program would recognize that:—

1. Those who are able individually to provide themselves with the medical services which they need should be placed under no restraint or obligation in their selection and utilization of such services.

2. Those who are unable to pay on an individualized scale for the medical services which they should have should be enabled to get such services by means of collective contracting with only an essential minimum of governmental participation.

3. Those who are unable to finance any part of their needed medical services in any manner should be provided with adequate service through governmental grants and private charities.

4. The determination of policies and practices in the collective or charitable system of providing medical care should be local to the community, participation of Federal or State governmental agencies being limited to the collecting and dispersing of necessary funds.

The best thing about this simple, sensible plan is that it removes the bugaboo of bureaucracy, which, even without its frequent magnification by more or less unfounded fears or by prejudicial imagining, has laid a shadow of un-American ideas on many publicly proposed systems of bettered medical care. It recognizes the problem which the reactionaries of medicine have been too largely inclined to dodge in their endeavors to maintain the status quo in the face of recognition by the best minds of the profession that its technological development has not adequately been brought to the service of the public.

This simple, sensible program should rally to its fulfillment all that is progressive in medicine and the allied healing arts, among which the drug industry has an increasingly important place. It should leave the reactionaries with their occupation gone—unless their purposes are quite different from what they have been professed. In short, it should lead to worthwhile achievements.

Fulfillment of any program for bettered medical care calls for a lot of work, all the way from the halls of Congress to the hallrooms of every community. It calls for leaders with courage of their convictions and fortitude in the face of passive, no less than active, opposition. There is no reason why achievement of the utmost in medical service should be expected at the first application of the program; a process of growth is to be preferred, in order that spottiness of availability may be kept at a minimum. This would imply that the efforts best be started simultaneously at the center of the problem and around the periphery of its area—and pushed in both directions.

The thing is that the movement for bettered medical care has been satisfactorily implemented: the work should now be got under way.

—O-P-D—

Duplicated Duplication

Duplication—and more—has been one of the chief stumbling-blocks for the efforts of business to get along with the governmental agencies set up to "facilitate" the participation of business in the national war program. There are many reasons why everything that is required of business in compliance with the regulations set up by these agencies must be done at least twice. Few of these reasons make sense.

It is an inescapable fact that the enforced duplication of everything in the recording of the war efforts of business does make work. And all the talk about reducing paper-work and all that actually has been done in that direction do not add up to very much real relief. The work, of course, falls on business, which is required to make out every report, requisition, and so on at least in quintuplicate, so that mislayings, as well as the needs of two or three checkers, passers, and filers may be taken care of in advance—and the routine resting of these "workers" be not unduly disturbed by the necessity of making their own copies or getting all their initialings on the same copy.

Not all the duplicating of war paperwork is in the field of necessary records. There is, for example, the peculiarity attending oleic acid. This material is allocated by FD-53 and the usual rules and requirements in respect of inventories and so on apply to all who have any dealings in the acid. Furthermore, oleic acid is also in the category of fatty acids to which FD-87 applies—again with the customary concomitants of forms, inventory records, *et alia ad absurdum!* So, those who deal in oleic acid must comply separately with the inventory restrictions of FD-87, despite the fact that they have been given their allocations under FD-53 on the basis of that same inventory position. Surely such allocation must presume that the inventory position was satisfactory and acceptable. Is it too much bother—for whom?—to check this?

It is reasonable that every rule of a war agency have its train of explanatory, indicatory, directive, recording, and so on regulations. Data are useful. It is difficult, however, to find any reason or logic or any sense in a requirement that all such regulations be complied with by means of five to ten copies of each respective report, requisition, or record. It is impossible to conceive why such excessive paper-work and all the things which that requires to be done should be further multiplied by the existence of two orders having to do with the same matters concerning the same material. Oleic acid is not so critical as a war material that any such burdensome task of checking and balancing its status should be laid on those who furnish it or those who must have it. Why not include in FD-87 all about oleic acid? Or, if it must have individual consideration, why not put everything about it in FD-53? Duplicated duplication is too much.

—O-P-D—

Men Out of War

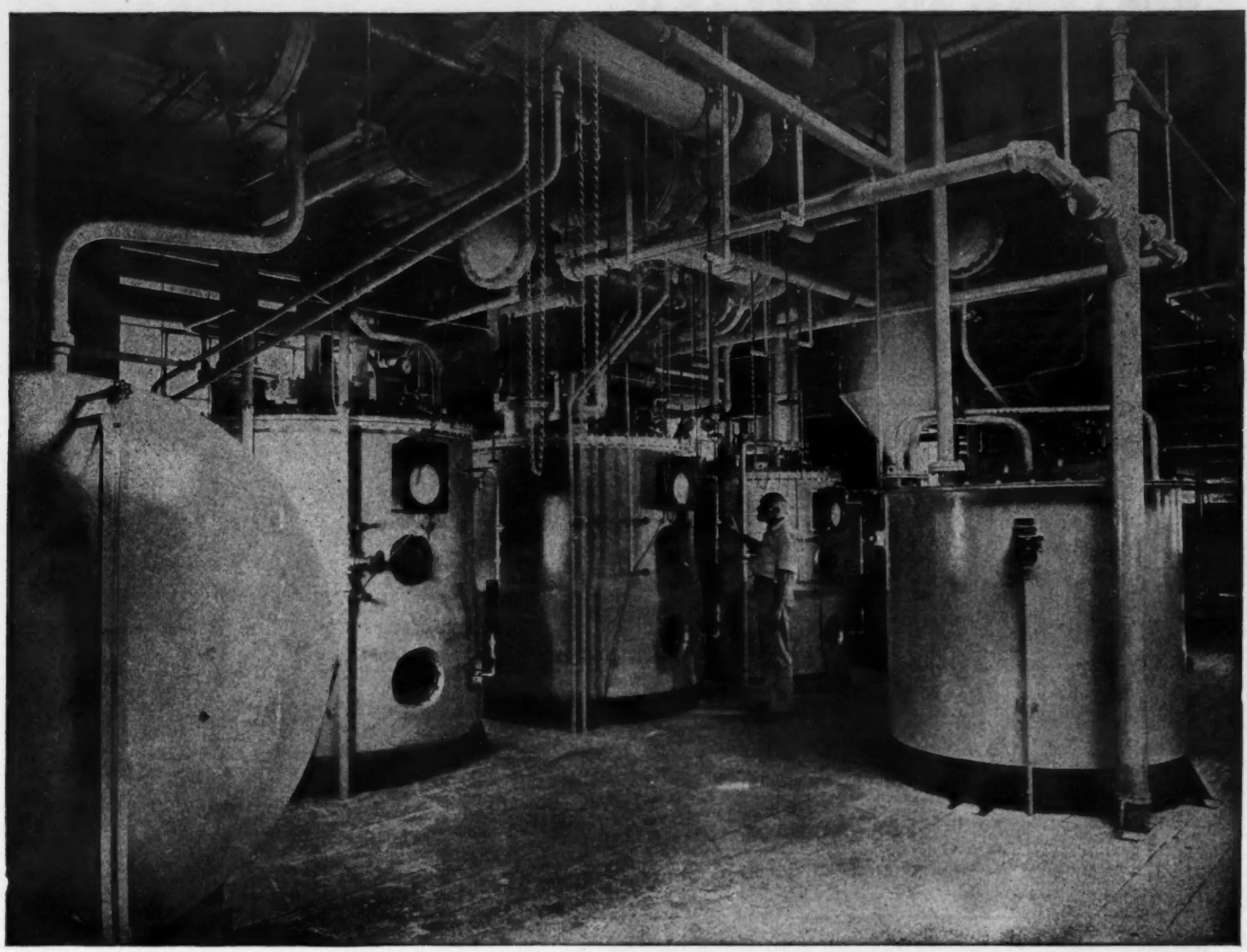
The extent to which, when the substantial numerical reduction of the armed forces of the United States has become practicable, men out of war may be men out of work is a matter to which business cannot too much or too soon give serious attention. To the extent that the transitory process from war service to civilian activity is supported—and prolonged—by governmental compensating of the men out of war, to that extent must business expect a renascence of the undesirable features of the previous relief era. And it must expect, also, that those ills, if not avoided, will become chronic and increasingly costly.

Mustering-out pay will be but the first cost in any scheme of governmental bridging of the time gap between war service and civilian work. It will be a great saving in time and money and many other things for business if it will see that there is no gap to be bridged. It will pay business to formulate, push, and complete a plan that will speed demobilization by assuring employment for every man out of war as soon as he can get out. Carryovers will be prolonged, in spite of all the good intentions that might be applied; so, there should be no carryover that can in any manner be avoided.

Thousands of men out of war will be eagerly willing to waive interval pay and travel allowances if they can get to work as soon as their armed services can be dispensed with. They should be given every opportunity to return speedily to work. More thousands would be glad to get off on furloughs at the earliest possible time and to forgo carryover compensation if they were assured that a job was ready for them.

Business should inform Congress that it will take care of the millions of men out of war with the least possible delay. Whatever it may cost to provide this assurance of a speedy transition will be far less than the actual cost of another decade, at least, of boondoogling and other bureaucratic blundering, to say nothing of again having government in business —perhaps forever!

May Your Christmas Be Merry All Ways



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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A-10

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Contract Shipments Check Reserve Accumulations—Supply Short for Immediate Delivery

Although the maintenance of heavy contract shipments was noted in many industrial chemicals last week, conditions were not of a character to permit much activity in the open market. The supply situation did not improve and in a few instances, the constant shrinking of stocks suggested WPB allocation in the near future. There was no letdown of production but the movement against existing contracts was sufficient to take output and leftover accumulation was practically nil. This situation was not new, but the deplorable fact was, there were no new developments forecasting any easement in buying conditions for the near future.

Supplies of carbon tetrachloride and manganese sulphate have revealed a further decline and are headed for the acute stage. No surprise would be occasioned if both items landed under WPB allocation before many weeks. Sulphuric acid is under allocation in the West and was in definitely short supply in the East. While a large part of the sulphuric acid was routed through channels affiliated with the manufacture of high octane gasoline, there was also an active call for the grades used in the manufacture of superphosphate. Manufacturers have depended to a large extent on ordnance acid, but so far deliveries from this source are about 60,000 tons short of expectations. These plants are supposed to furnish 30,000 tons a month to the fertilizer industry for the next six months.

WPB assignments for December, the last month of the quarter, for potash chlorate and potash perchlorate will tax production, according to reports. Soda chlorate shipments will go forward without much difficulty. The rayon mills have taken a full share of carbon bisulphide and left a favorable supply situation. Phosphorus remained tight and the market should be influenced maily by war developments after the turn of the year.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.6 in the week ended Dec. 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91.7 in the previous week and 88.4 percent a year ago.

Ammoniac Sal.—Requirements of the larger consumers, including the battery and yeast manufacturers, were satisfied promptly. The supply situation appeared quite favorable, but there was no indication of excess stocks of white granular. Some lump and galvanized grades were available although the supply seemed relatively small.

Arsenic.—White powdered remained in active demand with shipments to essential industries regulated by WPB allocation. The opinion prevailed that the insecticide industry would receive about the same tonnage as a year ago.

Bleaching Powder. — Satisfactory movement reported under WPB regulations. Demand and supply appeared quite evenly balanced.

Calcium Chloride. — Heavy shipments went forward to cover consuming demand which was still taxing productive capacity. While every effort has been extended to meet contract schedules it looked as though requirements would not be entirely satisfied until after the turn of the year. The open weather so far this season has permitted road work to progress without much difficulty.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Production has continued sufficiently heavy to meet requirements. The rayon mills have shown considerable interest in this market and have covered their wants rather freely. So far, the supply situation has continued favorable.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—The supply situation seemed to be growing more unfavorable. Heavy shipments either directly or indirectly to war production industries have taxed output and left relatively little material available for civilian use. Meanwhile, more was heard about placing this chemical under WPB allocation.

Chlorine. — Supply conditions for civilian use continued definitely tight. Shipments to war production industries showed no abatement and the rapid absorption of output left the available supply short for less essential requirements.

Copper Sulphate.—Interest from the agricultural trade continued to mount with prospects favorable for the establishment of an early buying movement. Demand from other industries remained normal. Gradual expansion in stockpile reported.

Manganese Sulphate.—No improvement in the supply situation has taken place so far this month. Demand has exceeded production and it looked as though this chemical was slated for WPB allocation. The demand for feed, fertilizer and chemical requirements continued active with shipments running behind schedule.

Soda Ash.—Consuming demand has not relaxed and neither has the tight position of the market. Continued heavy production moved rapidly into consuming channels without leaving a shadow of reserve for additional requirements. A substantial quantity of soda carbonate arrived recently from foreign sources.

Soda Caustic.—Maintenance of peak production had no apparent influence upon the supply situation. The market seemed to be bare of sizable quantities for immediate shipment and this condition was fully reflected in the quiet extent of trading. The movement against contracts for essential industries took practically all of production.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acids

Hydrofluoric. — Shipments to the makers of high octane gasoline have been steadily expanding. In an effort to keep demand satisfied, production has been increased through the addition of new plants, but the rapid movement of output has held available stocks at a relatively low level.

Hydrofluosilicic.—Demand of satisfactory seasonal dimensions reported. Buying interest included the breweries who use this acid in substantial quantities to kill fungacide growth of spent beer at their establishments.

Oxalic. — Buying conditions remained uncertain. Production reported heavily sold ahead with shipments behind schedule in some quarters. No distinctive signs of easement in supply situation for immediate future.

Phosphoric.—Short available supplies held the market in a tight position. Some selling interests were inclined to look for an easement in buying conditions after the turn of the

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

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BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULFUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULFURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULFUR • SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE
CARBON BISULFIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

CROTON
POTASSIUM NITRATE
SODIUM NITRITE • SODIUM NITRATE • BORAX • BORIC ACID
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • SODA ASH • SODIUM
PERBORATE • CUROSALT (for curing meat) • WELDING FLUXES
FLAMEPROOFING COMPOUNDS • SPECIAL PRODUCTS USED IN
REFINING AND CASTING OF MAGNESIUM AND ALUMINUM
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year but admitted that a lot depended upon the conduct of the war program.

Sulphuric.—Heavy shipments have readily absorbed output. The movement for the manufacture of high octane gasoline manufacture has continued unusually heavy while the supply for other commercial uses has shrunk to a new low level. The demand for spent acid and for grades used in producing superphosphate remained active. The general buying situation was reported tight with little evidence of easement for the near future.

Insecticides

Department of Agriculture has set a goal for 20,000,000 Victory Gardens and urges each garden increased where possible. This should augment buying interest in insecticides to no small degree, particularly for material in small packages. The Department also emphasizes the necessity of buying early in order to have material available when required.

According to the Insecticide and Fungicide Unit of WPB, one of the most unfavorable features confronting the insecticide manufacturers is the manpower shortage. Producers have been losing more men than they can replace. This condition applies to the mining of arsenic, copper and sulphur and equally to the producing factories. Manpower shortages are also affecting the making of containers and the transportation of both raw materials and finished products.

WPB allocations of pyrethrum for December revealed a cut to ten percent of consumption for 1940 and 1941 for civilian requirements consistent with permitted end use. Agriculture requests were granted and distributed in conformity with end use restrictions of FPO order No. 11 on the basis of past consumption during 1941 and 1942.

—O-P-D—

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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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• Cincinnati Dist.—Covington Trust Building, Covington, Ky.

Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 29

quests cut 50 percent. Sealer for cellophane tobacco packages denied. All request screen for inflation.

Hexahydric Alcohols (Nov. 15-Dec. 14)

Arlex:—All requests were granted 100 percent. These allocations were made with adjustments for standard shipping container size and inventories of applicants.

Mannitol:—Electrolytic condensers 100 percent; explosive 100 percent; pharmaceuticals 100 percent; small orders 100 percent; esters 100 percent; laboratory reagent 50 percent; resale 50 percent; all other requests denied.

Sorbitol, Crystalline: — Requests were filled as follows—pharmaceuticals 100 percent; small orders 100 percent; resale 100 percent; ascorbic acid 62 percent; and foods 50 percent.

Sorbitol Syrup, Technical:—Small orders 100 percent; ascorbic acid 88 percent of ascorbic acid producers' top capacity; crystalline sorbitol manufacture 100 percent of essential requirements; esters 50 percent; pharmaceuticals 40 percent; ketogulonic acid for lend lease 100 percent; foods 65 percent; all other requests were denied.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Granted 100 percent for the following essential civilian uses:—adhesives; brake lining; cashew oil resins; drugs and pharmaceuticals; miscellaneous resins; processed oil, and rubber.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols

Denied for civilian use, with the exception of small quantities allowed for sulfation.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Requests for civilian uses in December were granted as follows:—hydraulic brake fluid, 201,745 pounds (100 percent); dyes for penetrants, 600 pounds (100 percent). Requests for lacquer and lacquer thinners for civilian uses were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate

Granted 100 percent for cellophane and food closures, drugs, and for chemicals. Granted 50 percent for new and industrial farm equipment. Denied for the following:—maintenance and industrial farm equipment; new transportation equipment; maintenance transportation equipment; civilian furniture; civilian clothing; shoe lacquers; unclassifiable lacquers; shoe linings and sock linings; hospital sheeting; and civilian adhesives.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 91 Percent

Granted 100 percent for acetone, hydraulic brake fluid, chemical manufacture, cleaners and remover, drugs and vitamins, germicides and disinfectants, isopropyl acetate, laboratory use, oil emulsions, technical coatings, textiles, small orders, synthetic rubber, plastics and resins. Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 95 Percent

Granted 100 percent for germicides and disinfectants, hydraulic brake fluid, purification of ethyl cellulose, solder flux, textiles, and oil emulsions. Granted 50 percent for solvent blends, and for small orders. Denied for paint and varnish remover and for technical coatings.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 99 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following: acetone; brake fluid (hydraulic); chemical manufacture; de-icing fluid; laboratory use; oil emulsion; textiles; gasoline inhibitors; synthetic rubber; pectin; xanthates. Granted 75 percent for plastics and resins. Granted 50 percent for drugs and vitamins; small orders; cellophane adhesives; and for printing ink. Granted 25 percent for germicides and disinfectants. Denied for cosmetics; technical coatings; and rubbing alcohol.

Lithium Compounds

Small quantities allowed for medicinal uses. Small quantities brine allowed for industrial dehumidification.

Methanol-Wood Distilled, Denaturing Grade

Civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Wood-Distilled, 95-97 Percent

Civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Synthetic

All civilian requests for synthetic methanol were granted in full, with the exception of anti-freeze, which was denied.

Methylethyl Ketone

Requests for civilian uses were granted as follows: dewaxing lubricating oils 20,000 pounds (100 percent); gasoline inhibitors, 15,000 pounds (100 percent); synthetic flavoring, 1,086 pounds (68 percent); research 10,519 pounds (100 percent); soaps and cosmetics 6,096 pounds (100 percent). All other civilian uses were denied.

Methylisobutyl Ketone

Granted for denaturants for antifreeze. Granted 33 percent for all other civilian requests.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for beta-naphthol; other dye intermediates, 746,000 pounds; chemical compounds, 825,000 pounds; agricultural insecticides, 110,000 pounds; Adjustments made for inventories. Total moth prevention granted 83 percent of total requests and adjusted to base period ratio.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

All requests for metallic naphthenates were granted in full. The distribution of all grades of naphthenates and naphthenic acid was as follows:—transportation 8,000 pounds; basic industrial products and processes 53,750 pounds; textile and leather 162,000 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment 4,742 pounds; printing, publishing and engraving 1,000 pounds; cutting oils 87,160 pounds; driers 200,505 pounds; lubricants 199,804 pounds; pigments 10,620 pounds; aggregate small orders 1,000 pounds.

Nicotinic Acid

Allocations were granted as follows:—medicinal (8 percent); food (31 percent); research and miscellaneous (50 percent); conversion to nicotinamide (22 percent).

Nicotinamide

Civilian requests for medicinal uses and food fortification were granted 100 percent on use during base period. Research granted 100 percent.

Nitric Acid

Because of the comparatively easy supply of nitric acid, small distributors are now permitted to make reports on WPB-1148 quarterly instead of monthly.

Orthocresol

Allowed for agricultural insecticides. Denied for dyes and inks, coumarin manufacturing and all other civilian uses.

Paraformaldehyde

Granted 100 percent for the following civilian end uses:—phenolic esins; textiles; adhesives; cashew oil resins; processed oil; drugs and pharmaceuticals; research; paper; disinfectants and germicides; protective coatings and rubber chemicals.

Paraphenylphenol Resins

Allowed only for experimental—research and development work.

Pentaerythritol

Allocated for the following essential civilian uses:—adhesives (100 percent); maleic alkyd resins (2 percent); ester resins (40 percent); miscellaneous resins (29 percent); oleo-resinous resins (12 percent); miscellaneous pentalyn resins (32 percent); printing inks (7 percent); protective coatings (4 percent); rosin ester resins (55 percent).

Phenol

Allocated in full for medicinal salicylates and other pharmaceutical uses (to extent of production capacity). Allowed in full for dyes and inks (200,000 pounds). Allowed in part for disinfectants and preservatives, 92 percent (226,000 pounds), and for chemical manufacturing 80 percent (225,000 pounds).

Phenolic Resins

Allocations covering civilian items only were made on the following basis:—

Laminating Varnish:—Industrial electrical insulation, 500 pounds mechanical and structural-industry, 4,914 pounds; industrial gears, 252,478 pounds; safety helmets, 153,611 pounds; corrosion re-

—Continued on page 39

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(Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate)
Registered Trade-mark
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TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
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A.P.M.A. Honors Penicillin Discovers

—Continued from page 3

ment of better medicine, preventive and curative, for malaria. The gratifying reductions of deaths from pneumonia and meningitis, because of the sulfa drugs were noted by General Kirk, and he was heartful in his expression of appreciation of the value of blood plasma.

Medical research, from malaria to measles, was reviewed by Dr. Chester S. Keefer, chairman on chemotherapeutic agents in the National Research Council division of medical sciences. He talked appreciatively also of the contributions by way of the sulfa drugs and penicillin, and he praised the cooperative efforts in the developing of better drugs, declaring that to pool and to share is to speed knowledge.

Tropical diseases were discussed by Dr. Keefer as a postwar, as well as current, problem. But he saw the biggest problem in the psychiatric field. New methods of medicine will be needed, he said, and better understanding of personal elements.

Pharmacal and medical progress was discussed by Dr. O. H. Perry Pepper, of the School of Medicine of University of Pennsylvania, who traced developments in the checking of tetanus, yellow fever, and venereal diseases in the armed forces, the reduction of battle casualties, the diminishing fatality of pneumonia, sanitary advances in water and food supplies. He stressed the study of malaria, pointing out that it still was not known how the parasite of this disease is destroyed. Some 6,000 substances have been tested as antimalarials, he said.

The three problems he saw in troubles among selectees arise from tuberculosis, high blood pressure, and duodenal ulcer. He was also a bit fearful of the introduction of tropical diseases by returning troops. But, his greatest concern was caused by what he foresaw as the concomitants of high nerve strain. He could see no relief in that direction from governmentalized medical care. He was hopeful for the increasing efforts of medicine to prevent disease and to foresee it by means of periodical health examinations.

Value of Molds

Dr. Fleming and Dr. Florey learned the usefulness of the metabolic product of the penicillium without needing to know what it was, said Dr. Charles Thom, formerly chief mycologist for the United States Department of Agriculture. He had identified the mold for Dr. Florey as a member of the *Penicillum chrysogenum notatum* series. It is not *Penicillin notatum*. It is a soil mold, not one that customarily grows on cheese or bread.

Showing some slides and exhibiting some specimens, Dr. Thom gave a most interesting insight into the economy of molds. He stressed the fact that, if you wish to have a mold do anything for you, it must be treated right and your procedure must be adapted to its habits—it can't be trained. There are many useful molds, Dr. Thom said. Many men are studying their use. He expects much good to result.

Pharmaceutical developments were discussed by Dr. George A. Harrop, director of Squibb Institute for Medical Research from the angle of production expansion and its problems and that of research and promotion of new agents for military use. He reviewed the work of the Squibb laboratories and the Department of Agriculture laboratory at Peoria in cooperation on penicillin with other members of the drug industry over the past three years.

With reference to the part played by the Office of Scientific Research and Development in promoting exchange and application of knowledge in the field of chemotherapy, Dr. Harrop favored a permanent facilitating agency for correlation of study. He suggested continuation of the OSRD committee on medical research and urged support of development of war medicine as a preventive of war.

Scientific Developments

The scientific session was devoted to reports of the contact committee, by Frank E. Fisk, chairman, of the Pitman-Moore Company; of the research board, by C. O. Miller, chairman, of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc.; and to a number of progress reports of subcommittees of the research board. Among the subjects covered in the progress reports was the assay of aminophyllin; comparison of the U.S.P. XII and U.S.P. XI heavy metals tests; general aspects of the pyrogen problem; polarographic determination of heavy metals; use of isopropyl alcohol in place of ethyl alcohol in tincture of iodine; assay of acetophenetidin; and proposed methods for investigating accelerated deterioration tests for vitamin preparations.

In discussing the use of isopropyl alcohol in place of ethyl alcohol in tincture of iodine and other drug preparation, Lewis E. Harris, of the Norden Laboratories, declared that the former material has the advantage of lower surface tension, greater fat solvent action, and freedom from burdensome governmental control and taxation. Antiseptically, isopropyl alcohol has been found to have a more rapid killing power and to be effective at much lower concentrations, he added.

Among the pharmaceutical uses suggested for isopropyl alcohol were in the manufacture of extracts and in the formulation of granulations for tableting. As preparations, in which it might be used, he enumerated rubbing compounds, liniments, and external skin antiseptics also containing such active agents as phenylmercuric nitrate, malachite green, and methyl violet. When used in a tincture of iodine, he reported the product was almost identical with the U.S.P. material as regards physical properties and external use characteristics.

N.F. and U.S.P. Supplements

The contents of the third supplement to the National Formulary VII, soon to be released, was described in an address by Justin L. Powers. The new supplement would have four divisions, he stated, comprising permissive replacements, revisions and monographs, additions to the N.F. VII, and corrections in the original revision. Under the permissive replacements were enumerated the preparations in which propylene glycol may be substituted for glycerin until further notice, and also those preparations in which such replacement was not permissible. The new monographs to be added to the N.F. by the supplement were declared to be cinnamaldehyde and propylene glycol.

An indication of the contents of a new supplement to the United States Pharmacopeia, now being printed, was given by F. Fullerton Cook. The supplement will make several important changes in multivitamin compounds, he declared. Among the materials which it had been decided not to include in this supplement, pending further investigation, were a deionized type of purified water, racemic menthol, and penicillin. Racemic menthol had not heretofore been made official, Dr. Cook stated, because its synthesis was based on metacresol, use of which is completely controlled for war production. A method based on turpentine has now been developed, and immediately that tests prove the new procedure and the resulting product satisfactory, U.S.P. recognition will be given. Similarly, he declared that penicillin would undoubtedly be accepted in the near future and specifications established.

A voluntary stockpiling of important medicinals at manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer levels was urged by Robert P. Fischelis, of the Office of Civilian Requirements. Such action would enable producers to maintain a uniform rate of production, and guard against shortages in case of an unpredictable occurrence, such as an epidemic, he stated. The current wave of colds and flu was cited as a preliminary proving ground as to how well the industry will be able to respond to a sudden increase in demand. In discussing the large supply of drugs now stocked by the armed services, he said that plans are already being made for the orderly movement of unused medicinals into rehabilitation channels abroad, and so prevent any dumping on the domestic market. In comparison, he recalled the manner in which drugs and other materials were still being "dumped" domestically ten years after the close of the last war.

War and Postwar Problems

In the session devoted to war and postwar problems, the association heard Lt. Col. Howard F. Currie, commanding officer of the Army Medical Purchasing Office, describe that organization; Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch discuss war manpower; and Maj. E. P. Platt explain the probable disposition of surplus government drug stocks.

Colonel Patch advised drug manufacturers to make a strictly up-to-date inventory of their manpower and then estimate 1944 production on the basis of a continuation of the war and an increasing shortage of men. He also mentioned as indicative of a trend the recent action of the War Department in which the department will henceforth not request occupational deferment for any employee under twenty-two years of age, and that it was hoped that this minimum age could be increased as conditions permitted. A similar policy may soon be put in effect for civilian manufacturers, he said.

Maj. E. P. Platt, chief of the contract terminations and surplus property section of the Army Medical Purchasing Office, expressed the assurance that to disposition of surplus drugs after the present conflict would be much more satisfactory than following the previous war. While Army supplies of medicines may seem huge at present, he believed the industry would find only a small surplus several years after the war.

Reasons for the rapid and orderly disposal of surplus stocks, he stated, would be the slow demobilization of 10,000,000 men, the continuation of a standing service force after the actual close of active warfare, the larger number of wounded expected after this war, to be cared for by the Veterans Administration, and the tremendous programs of rehabilitation necessary in both the European and Pacific war theaters.

The postwar world, and the role of the American people and the American pharmaceutical industry in that world were discussed in an address by Charles Wesley Dunn. He touched on the fundamentally different world brought about by the war, and the possible conditions to be encountered as regards foreign affairs and domestic affairs.

In an address concerning the significance of the antitrust laws in the postwar period, Wendell Berge, assistant United States Attorney-General, declared that a rapid and alarming concentration of vast economic power in the hands of private monopoly groups had been witnessed in this country in recent years. For this reason, he continued, the government will be continuously vigilant in the postwar period to oppose monopolistic practices and stimulate healthy competition.

Among the problems to be faced after the war, Mr. Berge stated, will be the disposal of government-owned industrial plants. Such disposal holds the danger of large private companies already occupying monopoly positions increasing their size and power. Care must be taken, he said, to see that such plants do not become instruments of further concentration of power.

Supply Situation

The business session of the meeting was under the direction of C. W. Warner, president; for the special discussion of production matters, he introduced as chairman W. O. Brewer, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, who heads the Eastern group of the industry's production men. A separate Western conference on production problems is contemplated.

Some useful data on the availability of critical drugs were contributed by Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetic Section of the WPB Chemicals Division. He reported improvement in the situation with reference to sulfa drugs, synthetic antimalarials, totaquine, thiamine hydrochloride, riboflavin, ascorbic acid, tartaric acid, glycerin, sugar, phenol, and salicylates.

Mr. Stock said that there had been little, if any, change in the status of supplies of caffeine, theobromine, citric acid, bismuth salts, and alcohol. Conditions had got worse with respect to vitamin A and nicotinic acid. Mr. Stock said that inadequacy of the coaltar intermediates for nicotinic acid made that the most seriously short member of the vitamin group. He urged that it be replaced with nikethamide as far as possible. Further shrinkage of supplies were reported also for milk sugar and light magnesium oxide.

Mr. Stock congratulated pharmaceutical manufacturers on the excellent manner in which they have been meeting increasing demands for medicines. He warned of greater shortages in paper and paper products, containers, and manpower. He denied statements that price policies of manufacturers influenced allocations. He urged development of a substitute for quinidine for cardiac afflictions. The easing of alcohol supplies for flu medicines and the cooperative penicillin plan were discussed by Mr. Stock. These are covered in articles elsewhere in *OPD* this week.

Alcohol Tax Drawback

Recommendations of the drug manufacturers that the alcohol drawback provisions of the revenue code be revised so that drug manufacturers will be eligible to file claims for drawback at the time the alcohol is "used" in the manufacture of drug products are acceptable to the Bureau of the Internal Revenue, said James F. Stiles, jr., and it is probable that this provision will be included in the general tax bill now under consideration by the senate finance committee. At the present time the law restricts the right to make claim for the refund until the products in which the alcohol has been used have been "sold" or otherwise "transferred."

At hearings before the finance committee, Mr. Stiles, representing Abbott Laboratories and Parke, Davis & Co. and acting as spokesman for a group of other drug firms, testified that compliance with the provision involves volumes of detailed record as well as a very substantial investment of funds for a considerable period. He also urged the committee to leave the present tax on alcohol to the nonbeverage users undisturbed, but it appears doubtful that this recommendation will be accepted. At the present time the tax on alcohol is $6 a proof-gallon and a drawback of $2.75 a proof-gallon is allowed. It is proposed in the new bill to raise the tax to $9 and the drawback to $5 a proof-gallon.

Employment Problems

Recruitment of more labor is no longer possible, said Barnard Sless, of the War Manpower Commission; the lack of men can be offset only by better utilization of those available. Utilization is not but 75 percent at best, he said; an increase of 15 percent would solve the manpower shortage problem.

Better utilization of manpower is a commonsense job, Mr. Sless declared. Its greatest need is for better understanding between management and labor and the development of intermediate employees better able to interpret the two elements to one another.

WMC is endeavoring to collect accurate and reliable data on the labor supply. Mr. Sless pointed out that the kind of information it gets is very often charged when declaration of a labor scarcity results from the data first furnished.

The purposes and procedure of the Committee for Economic Development with respect to postwar employment were explained by Stanley Holme, of the General Electric Company. He pointed out the necessity that jobs be provided for all because jobs are the only source funds for the supporting of production. He emphasized the Keynes dictum that the value of production consists of the returns from goods sold plus the money invested by business.

Expecting that 36,000,000 persons will have to be employed in 1947, CED is working to that end, Mr. Holme said, along correlated lines on a community basis and an industry basis. Its biggest first job is to get satisfactory data; their correct interpretation must follow. Panel sessions will be started in January and continued to various parts of the country in an endeavor to develop correlated contributing of essential data covering the extensive interrelation of all branches of business. The endeavor will be directed to the major items of what will be bought in all divisions and what will be made from these materials.

An appeal for donations to the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education was made by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, who presented an informative picture of the drug trade's future needs for adequately trained personnel.

—O-P-D—

Wallis with Standard Brands

Dr. G. C. Wallis, well known for his research on the vitamin D requirements of dairy cows, has been appointed assistant technical director of the special products department of Standard Brands, Inc., this city.

Penicillin Data Exempt From 'Trust' Laws

—Continued from page 3

drug, and cosmetics act, which covers new drugs. Licenses as such are not required to engage in production, but a new drug authorization is required to ship the product across State lines.

Firms engaging in the production of penicillin are Merck & Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., the Upjohn Company, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Reichel Laboratories, Abbott Laboratories, Parke Davis & Co., Eli Lilly & Co., Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Cutter Laboratories, Chaplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., the Winthrop Chemical Company, the Schenley Research Institute, the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Ben Venue Laboratories, the Allied Molasses Company, the L. F. Lambert Company, Lederle Laboratories, the Heyden Chemical Corporation, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and the Schering Corporation.

All but the last two firms are members of the WPB industry advisory committee on penicillin production, which met here December 16 to review progress in the production of the drug and discussed a number of problems facing the industry, including raw materials supplies, Food and Drug Administration assays, manpower, and civilian requirements for the drug.

Manpower Assured

In connection with the manpower problem, members of the advisory committee were told that in cases where key men in their plants have been placed in 1-A by the local selective service boards, the Chemicals Division of WPB should be informed immediately in order that steps can be taken to have the man deferred until such time as he can be replaced.

The committee was also informed that the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture which has been assaying samples of penicillin for the Food and Drug Administration is no longer engaged in such activities, but is restricting its work to research in the drug.

It was also disclosed to the committee that an amendment is contemplated to order M-338, governing penicillin, making it unnecessary to obtain WPB authorization to deliver samples of penicillin to the Food and Drug Administration for assaying.

At the conclusion of the meeting a task group on technical problems was formed, which is to consider suggested changes in tentative standards for penicillin which were drawn up recently by the WPB Chemicals Division, the Food and Drug Administration, army and navy officials and the National Institute of Health, at the request of Fred J. Stock, chief of the WPB Drugs and Chemicals section.

Standards Suggested

The standards are in response to numerous requests from producers of penicillin and are to serve as a guide in the preparation and packaging of a standardized product for distribution. The standards are only tentative, it was emphasized, and are not mandatory for the procurement agencies. These agencies will later issue definite specifications, but it is believed that they will follow the standards as they are now drawn up with such changes as may be recommended by the task committee and adopted by the committee.

Text of the tentative standards follows:—

1. *Definition.*—Penicillin is a metabolic product derived from the growth of *Penicillium notatum*. Its identity is indicated by methods of assay and other tests herein described. The term, "penicillin," refers to the basic substance. When reference is made to salts of penicillin or other derivatives, the designation must state the exact nature, as, for example, "sodium salt of penicillin."

2. *Method of production.*—A method of culturing and processing to the liquid concentrate is recognized as acceptable, provided the finished product meets the minimum requirements as defined in the following standards. The sodium salt is recognized as the acceptable derivative pending adequate processing of and clinical evidence on other derivatives. The pH of the final liquid concentrate shall be 6.5 ± 0.5. The potency of the original filtrate or washing and that of the liquid concentrate shall be of such degree as to meet the packaging requirements under sections 9 and 10.

3. *Preservative.*—A preservative may not be contained in the finished dried material. However, this is not interpreted to prohibit the addition of a volatile preservative to the liquid concentrate provided it has no deleterious effect on the active ingredient and provided it is entirely removed by the process of freezing and drying.

4. *Size and designation of a lot.*—That amount of liquid concentrate which is contained in a single bulk container at the end of processing and just prior to distribution into the final containers for the purposes of drying shall constitute a lot and be given an identifying lot number. This identifying number shall appear on all final containers originating from this bulk. There is no restriction on the volume of each lot other than the necessity of having a lot originate from a single bulk container.

5. *Potency and purity.*—The potency of the liquid concentrate shall be sufficient to yield the unitage specified under section 10. The liquid concentrate must be sterile as defined in section 19 and must be of such degree of purity that the final solution of the dried material will conform to the safety tests herein described. (There is evidence to indicate that filtration through a Seitz filter or its equivalent will remove pyrogens.)

6. *Method of drying.*—The liquid concentrate shall be dried from the frozen state under high vacuum in a suitable container. Pending additional information and experience this container may be either the final or a bulk container. At no time during the drying process shall the temperature rise sufficiently to cause deterioration of the product. All deliveries made after March 1, 1944, shall be of material dried in the final container.

7. *Method of filling the final container.*—Irrespective of whether the final container is filled from the liquid concentrate or the bulk dried material, the filling must be performed by a method which will assure sterility of the product as determined by the method outlined in section 20. In addition, if the final filling is made from bulk dried material, the method employed must assure uniformity of dryness in all final containers in a given lot. All deliveries made after March 1, 1944, shall be of material dried in the final container.

8. *Moisture content of the finished product.*—The amount of residual moisture remaining in the dried penicillin as determined on a sample removed from a final container shall be not more than 2 percent when determined in a weighing bottle of suitable size, in a vacuum desiccator at less than 1mm. pressure and over fresh phosphorus pentoxide at room temperature until the loss of weight for a twenty-four hour period is not more than 0.5 percent of the original sample. (Approximately seventy-two hours required.) All deliveries made after March 1, 1944, shall contain not over 1 percent of moisture.

9. *Type of final container.*—The final container shall be of clear glass of the quality specified for "Container for Injections" in U.S.P. XII, p. 567. The preferred volumes of the three sizes of containers are 5cc. for the 10,000 unit size, 10cc. for 25,000 units, and 20-25cc. for 100,000 units. All deliveries made after January 15, 1944, shall be in these sizes. Pending improvement in the potency of the finished product, final containers may be either flame sealed or fitted with a diaphragm stopper of suitable quality and design. Irrespective of the type of final container closure used, it must be adequate to prevent the absorption of moisture by the finished product contained therein throughout the dating period and regardless of storage conditions.

10. *Units in the final container.*—The final containers designated under section 9 shall be filled with sufficient material so that the final container potency assay on random samples (section 14) will show 10,000, 25,000, and 100,000 Oxford units ± 15 percent, respectively, of the sodium salt of penicillin. Pending additional experience in production methods, and in order to conserve usable material, if the final container assay shows greater variation than ±15 percent the lot shall not be discarded but the label shall show the true potency ±15 percent, as indicated by the assay. However, a decrease in potency from the intended by 30 percent or more will be cause for rejection of the lot.

11. *Control organism for the potency assay.*—The control organism for use in the determination of potency of the material in the final container shall be *staphylococcus aureus*, F.D.A. strain 209.

12. *Reference standard for control of the potency assay.*—A reference standard of designated potency should be made available and its potency assured by adequate periodic assay just as soon as its production becomes a possibility. The reference standard shall be run concurrently with the assay of each lot of penicillin and the unitage determined on the basis of the comparative growths. Pending such time, the definition of the unitage will need to rest on the method of assay and definition of the Oxford unit as given in sections 13 and 14. (See monograph, "Tentative Methods Used by the Food and Drug Administration for the Assay of Penicillin, October, 1943.")

13. *Method of potency assay for preliminary testing.*—Either the cup or the dilution method is recognized as a suitable method for preliminary assay. (See monograph, "Tentative Methods Used by the Food and Drug Administration for the Assay of Penicillin, October, 1943.") When using the cup method the Oxford unit is defined as the least amount of penicillin which when dissolved in 1cc. of water will inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in a zone having a diameter of 2.0-2.5 cm (or equal to the zone of clearing produced by the one unit of the standard preparation).

14. *Method of potency assay by the dilution method.*—The culture medium for this purpose shall be a nutrient broth capable of supporting a luxuriant growth of the test organism with incubation at 37°C. for twenty-four hours. (See monograph, "Tentative Methods Used by the Food and Drug Administration for the Assay of Penicillin, October, 1943.") The penicillin may be diluted in serial tenfold dilutions with at least the final dilution being made in the nutrient broth. The total volume of the culture medium per tube should be at least 5cc. and must be constant throughout the test. The inoculum of the test organism shall be 0.1cc. of a suspension of the test culture in normal saline prepared from a sixteen-to-twenty hour growth at 37°C. on an agar slant culture. This density of the suspension shall be equal to that of the 500 p.p.m. silica standard. This suspension contains approximately 35,000,000 organisms of strain 209 per cc. The endpoint of the assay is the highest dilution of penicillin in broth which completely inhibits growth of the organism, as indicated by the clarity of the cultured broth as compared to an uninoculated control tube of broth. One Oxford unit when measured by the dilution method shall be that amount of penicillin which when diluted 1:50 in nutrient broth completely inhibits the growth of the standard tests dose of *Staphylococcus aureus* as indicated by the clarity of the tubes of cultured broth when compared to a tube of uninoculated broth.

15. *Method of potency assay on the final product.*—For the present the potency assay on the final product is the so-called "cylinder plate" or cup method as described in F.D.A. tentative methods.

16. *Safety test.*—A safety test shall be made on material obtained from a finished final container selected at random from each lot. Not less than 5 mice shall be injected intravenously on the basis of not less than 100,000 Oxford units per kilogram of mouse weight. The test animals shall be observed for not less than forty-eight hours, during which time none shall die.

17. *Pyrogen test.*—A rabbit thermal test shall be made on material obtained from a finished final container selected at random from each lot. "The pyrogen test" is carried out according to the method described in U.S.P. XII, page 606, insofar as the test animal is concerned. In the actual conduct of the test, however, three rabbits are used instead of five, and 2,000 units being dissolved in 1cc. of distilled water. Animals with control temperatures of 38.8°C. or under and 39.8°C. or over are not used in the test. The product under test is heated to approximately 37°C. and injected intravenously through the marginal ear vein within fifteen minutes subsequent to the control temperature reading on the day of the test. The temperature is recorded one hour following the injection and each hour thereafter until three recordings have been made. The test is considered positive if two or three rabbits show a rise of 0.6°C. or more. If one rabbit shows a rise of 0.6°C. or more, the test is repeated on an additional five rabbits. The test is considered positive if on retest two or more rabbits show a rise of 0.6°C. or more." (See Monograph, "Tentative Methods Used by the Food and Drug Administration for the Assay of Penicillin, October, 1943," page 3.)

18. *Treatment of the penicillin prior to the sterility test.*—Prior to making the sterility test, the liquid penicillin shall be rendered inactive by an inactivating agent or other method. "Clarase" is believed to be such an inactivating agent. In the case of dried penicillin the necessary amount of inactivating agent should be included in the diluent.

19. *Sterility test on the product in bulk container.*—A sterility test shall be made on each lot of material withdrawn from the bulk container. When the volume of the bulk is one liter or less, 3cc. and if more than one liter, 10cc. shall be cultured in fluid thioglycollate medium using one or more culture tubes. If contamination appears in any of the bulk tests, the test may be repeated but no lot shall be passed until such test shows no growth, and if the same contaminating organisms appears in more than one test, the entire bulk shall be discarded or resterilized.

20. *Sterility test on the product in final container.*—Sample containers from the finished final containers of dried material shall be selected at random from each lot. For this purpose not less than three shall be selected when the total number of final containers is 100 or less. One additional container shall be selected at random for each additional fifty containers in the lot, but no more than ten final containers need be tested. Each test container shall be restored to its intended volume with sterile isotonic sodium chloride solution and cultured in one or more tubes of fluid thioglycollate medium, using the entire contents of the container or that amount of the contents which will contain not less than 25,000 Oxford units. In case contamination appears in any of the tubes planted the test may be repeated with the solution remaining in the test container or with a new container. The entire lot shall be discarded or reprocessed if the same type of organism appears in more than one test, but no lot shall be passed until the final test shows no growth. (For the purpose of conserving penicillin a manufacturer may use smaller amounts for sterility tests. For this purpose regular containers should be distributed at regular intervals throughout the lot being filled, given an identifying mark, and processed to the finished product, along with the other containers filled from the same lot).

21. *Diluent.*—If a diluent is dispensed with the finished container of dried peicillin, it shall meet the requirements for isotonic solution of sodium chloride of U. S. P. XII, p. 274, under No. 3, "Sterile Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride for Parenteral Use."

22. *Dating and storage.*—The dating period shall be three months, or any other period specified by the Food and Drug Administration. The dating period shall be reckoned from the date of filling and sealing of final container. The finished product shall be stored below 10° C.

23. *Label.*—The label on the finished container shall indicate (a) the name of the product; (b) the number of Oxford units present 15 percent; (c) the lot number; (d) the expiration date; (e) the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor; and (f) the statement, "Store below 10° C."

24. *Requirement for acceptance of a lot.*—Samples of the finished product or from any stage in the processing shall be submitted to the control laboratory as requested and, in addition such production and control protocol as may be indicated. Distribution of each lot may be made as soon as completed, subject to rejection or seizure if the material fails to meet specifications as shown by the tests of the Food and Drug Administration.

Narcotics Control Tightened by OEW

OPD Washington Bureau

Controls exercised by the Office of Exports over the exportation of narcotics were tightened up by the Office of Economic Warfare December 16 and broadened at the same time to include preparations containing narcotics. Effective immediately individual licenses must be obtained to export either narcotics or preparations containing narcotics in any amount to any destination except Canada.

Processes Studied

At the request of WPB the Office of Production Research and Development is conducting extensive research into various penicillin production problems. Results will be corelated by OPRD and reported to the industry at a later meeting.

Carbohydrates, solvents and activated charcoal are being studied. Extensive research is being conducted in milk sugar, in carbohydrate now in common use, and in possible substitutes for it. All carbohydrates will be tested to see which most readily promotes growth of penicillinum mold. A similar study is being made of solvents for recovery of penicillin. Amyl acetate is used at present. All grades of activated charcoal used as a purifier in production of the drug are being tested to see which is best.

While production of penicillin is increasing at a tremendous rate, Fred J. Stock, government presiding officer, said total output is not yet enough to fill all requirements of the military forces and clinical research being conducted by the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

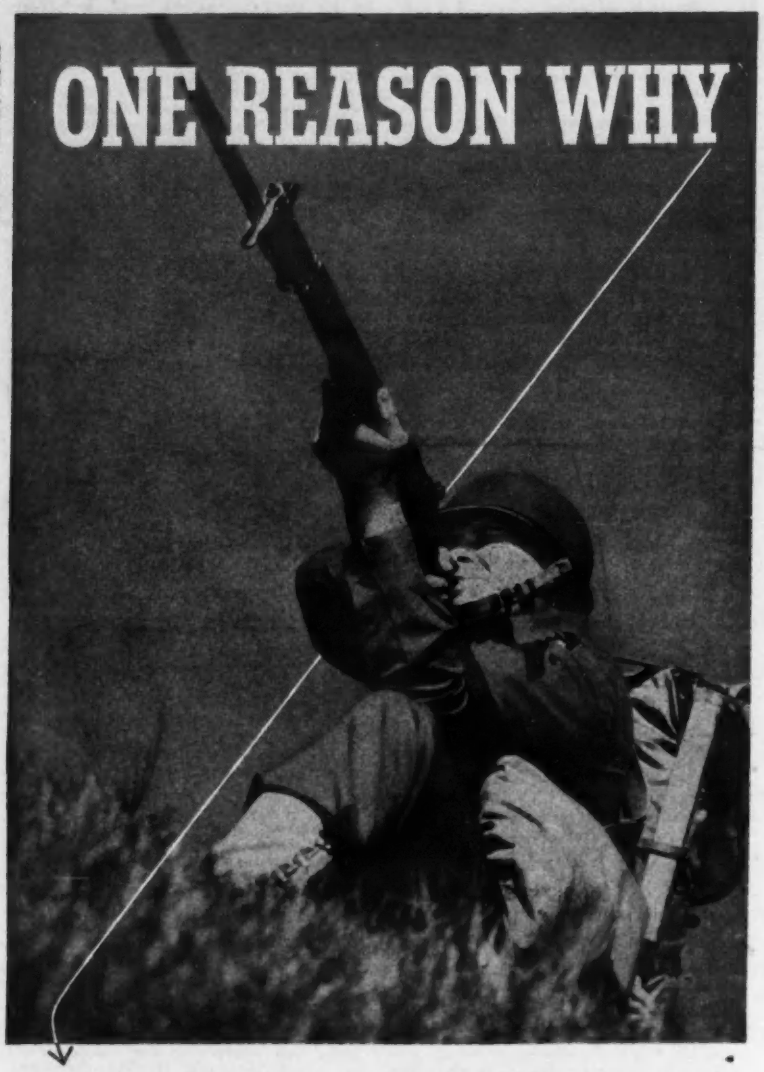
—O-P-D—

Penicillin Production Facilities to Be Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of $300,000 in the contract of Defense Plant Corporation with Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has been announced by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

The funds, which result in an overall commitment to the company of $1,165,000, are to provide additional equipment at a plant in Onondaga county, New York, to be operated by the company with title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation. It is understood that the additional facilities are for the production of penicillin.



deliveries of NAPHTHALENE may be curtailed . . .

Naphthalene, long recognized as one of the most dependable moth preventives known, is also used in the manufacture of plasticizers for smokeless powder. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for war purposes.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are war requirements, we ask the indulgence of our customers if deliveries for civilian use are curtailed or delayed.

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BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

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Barrett

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Coaltar Chemicals

Cokeoven Products Demand for Essential Manufacture Continues Heavy—Phenol Supplies Easier

Production of munitions, synthetic rubber, high-octane aviation gasoline and other essential materials continue to draw heavily on coaltar chemical supplies, maintaining firm market conditions. No changes were reported in the general market levels, although the easier supply position of phenol has induced one producer of the material to reduce his quotations so as to bring individual prices into conformity with the general market prices. Crude naphthalene supplies were also declared in certain trade quarters to have become slightly easier.

The coaltar solvents remain difficult to obtain for civilian industrial purposes. Some toluol is said to have been turned back by the government recently, but whether it indicates the start of a trend could not be ascertained. Xylol supplies continue very tight. Benzol allocations for December reveal that the amounts of material granted for solvent use and in the manufacture of anilin, phenol, and rubber chemicals have been increased; while the volume permitted for making nitrobenzene, chlorobenzene, anthraquinone, and medicinals has been decreased.

Scheduling of steel production for the week beginning December 13 was reported at 99.3 percent of rated capacity for the second week in succession, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The rate is equivalent to a production of 1,730,700 net tons of ingots and castings. Production one month earlier had been at 97.8 percent of capacity, equivalent to 1,704,600 net tons. One year earlier the indicated rate was 98.4 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,683,300 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Production of high-octane aviation fuels, synthetic rubber and other essential materials continues to hold benzol supplies firmly. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 3,918,090 gallons.

Coaltar. — Processing and refining plants continue to take tar as it is made available. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 15,293,190 gallons.

Creosote Oil. — Supply continues most comfortable of primary cokeoven byproducts. Manpower shortages continue to limit the activity of wood preservers, cutting demand from that field to certain extent. Prices remain unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 808,896 gallons.

Cresylic Acid.—Imported material in good supply, importations in recent months having accumulated sizable stocks. Domestic coaltar material remains quite tight. Petroleum-derived material in more comfortable supply. Prices of domestic acid unchanged. Imported material cost-plus price generally around $1 per pound. Market steady.

Naphthalene.—Slight easing in supply position reported from one trade quarter, particularly in crude varieties. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 1,706,265 pounds.

Phenol.—Easier supply position has induced one producer to reduce his prices for U.S.P. and 82 percent and 90 percent resin mixtures so as to bring such prices into line with general market scale as shown in Current Market Quotations section. Market otherwise shows no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 227,502 pounds.

Pyridine.—Supplies remain tight, with the refined material continuing more difficult to obtain than the denaturing grade. Quotations show no change.

Toluol.—A very slight easing in the toluol supply picture is reported to have occurred during the week, when the government cancelled a portion of its demand from independent refiners. Market tone continues firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 783,618 gallons.

Xylol.—Supply continues very tight. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending December 11 to have totaled 176,946 gallons.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Call for coaltar bases is active. Demand for benzol and allied materials has shown no sign of easing off. In fact, some indications are that the interest is being intensified. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 23c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Rather good demand maintained. Steady market tone continues.

Cyclohexanone. — Satisfactory call from normal consuming channels holding prices steady.

Methylcyclohexane.—Quotations remain unchanged on representative demand.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Supplies continue tight on sustained movement into essential manufacture.

Benzoic, Technical.—Increased availability of phenol reflected in slightly easier supply position for this and salicylic acid. Quotations unchanged.

Cleve's.—Shipments to routine consumers continue at a satisfactory pace. Prices steady.

Gamma.—Quotations continue unchanged on representative demand.

Maleic.—Supplies remain very tight, in line with scarcity of benzol, basic product for manufacture. Allocated by WPB. Prices firm.

Malic.—Regular shipments being made on contract. Market tone steady.

Picric.—War production continues to take material actively. Quotations show no change.

Picramic.—Supplies remain short. Raw material limited. Prices steady.

Salicylic, Technical.—Active demand continues. Supply somewhat easier as result of improved phenol availability. Quotations steady.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical. — Steady schedule of quotations maintained by active demand. Supply continues comfortable.

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies remain tight, with raw materials shortage limiting manufacture. Prices steady.

Anilin.—Demand for essential products continues very heavy, holding supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Supplies continue tight on demand for essential purposes. Market tone firm.

Diphenylamine. — War production taking practically all material. Moving heavily into production of explosives, rubber chemicals, dyes, and phenothiazin. Prices firm.

Diethylanilin.—Limitation of raw material curbs production. Demand from regular users active. Quotations steady.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Raw material shortage restricts manufacture. Quotations show no change.

Monochlorobenzene. — Inquiry continues satisfactory. Schedule of prices remains steady.

Nitrobenzene. — Demand for war production continues to dominate market. Quotations unchanged.

Nitronaphthalene. — Manufacture limited by availability of naphthalene. Market tone steady.

Orthocresol. — Supplies continue tight. Under complete allocation by WPB. Market tone firm.

Orthonitrophenol. — Movement into production of antiseptics and dyestuffs well maintained. Quotations show no change.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Deliveries running behind production. Improved supply position not expected in near future. Market tone remains firm.

Paraphenylenediamine.—Fur dyeing field continues to take material at satisfactory pace. Shipments for synthetic rubber use holding steady at slightly reduced volume, compared with several weeks past. Prices unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Market tone steady. Consumers taking material in bags satisfactorily.

Resorcinol.—Supply position continues comfortable, with shipment possible on receipt of order in practically all instances. Demand rather heavy. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color and dyestuff production continues active, with employee availability the major limiting factor. Raw material supplies has gradually assumed a secondary position among management problems. Demand for dyestuffs from all branches of the textile industry is reported as well maintained, the holiday season tending toward a decrease in demand in but a few instances. Color lakes and certified shades are said to be moving steadily into the routine channels of consumption.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

000,000 over imports from the United States which was approximately equal to the combined favorable balances for the full years of 1941 and 1942. This was $150,000,000 more than for the first nine months of 1942.

Some of the favorable balances for the countries at the end of nine months were:—Colombia, $43,000,000; Chile, $78,500,000; Argentina, $73,300,000; Uruguay, $27,400,000; Brazil, $50,774,000; Mexico, $14,165,000. Mexico had an unfavorable balance last year of $18,500,000.

Drug Supplies Eased

The epidemic of flu and other respiratory ailments sweeping some sections of the country these past several weeks has thrown somewhat of a scare into government officials, and they are inclined to be less tightfisted in respect of what the drug industry says it needs to maintain the health of the country.

While it hasn't been officially announced, OPA has taken its cue from the action of WPB earlier this week in releasing additional quantities of alcohol to drug manufacturers, and says now that it will entertain requests of the industry for additional allotments of sugar for cold tonics and cough syrups if it is needed. It is suggested that manufacturers make their requests to the local ration boards.

Drug manufacturers have been demanding increased quantities of alcohol and sugar for months but have been turned down flatly. Requests for additional supplies of alcohol were rejected as late as a week ago. There just wasn't enough to go around as it is, they were told, and the industry would have to get along as best it could. But, when the flu epidemic started WPB and OPA suddenly found that some more sugar and alcohol were available for the industry after all.

The trouble is, however, it comes too late to be of any immediate good since it takes several months from the time the allotments are allowed to make up the medicine and get it on the druggists' shelves so that those who need it can buy it. Drug manufacturers say that it was fortunate for WPB and OPA that the epidemic wasn't more severe, because they would have to do some fast explaining to the public why they permitted medicine shelves to become depleted.

—O-P-D—

Textile Color Card Ass'n Elects Pinnell President

Charles Pinnell, of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has been elected president of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc. Other officers elected at the twenty-eighth anniversary meeting were:—First vice-president, Roy E. Tilles, of the Gotham Hosiery Company; second vice-president, Armand Schwab, of Armand Schwab & Co.; and treasurer, Carl E. Kempf, of the Brewster Hat Company.

—O-P-D—

Geneva Still Producing Byproduct Coke

Geneva Steel Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel is producing byproduct coke at Geneva, Utah. This is the initial phase of operations at the $180,000,000 steel plant near Provo, designed to supply ship plates for the West Coast shipbuilding program.

—O-P-D—

S.O.C.M.A. Office Moved

The office of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association is now located in 6 East Forty-fifth street, New York 17, N. Y. New telephone numbers are MUrray Hill 2-8128-9. C. A. Mace is secretary of the association.

Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 35

sistant parts, 62,201 pounds; textile industry demands, 5,000 pounds; fluorescent lamp bases, 9,899 pounds; industrial truck and castor wheels, 7,245 pounds; table tops for war industries (USO, RR, canteens, hotels, etc.), 516 pounds; automotive replacement parts, 6,975 pounds medical and surgical equipment, 1,240 pounds; foundry patterns, 1,600 pounds; instruction data plates for industrial switchgear equipment, 200 pounds.

Molding Compound:—Industrial wiring devices, safety equipment motor construction and other industrial equipment, 652,153 pounds; medical and health supplies, agricultural supplies, civilian wiring devices, replacement parts for domestic appliances, automotive ignition, office machinery replacement parts, 614,492 pounds; civilian buttons, 25,205 pounds; textile and rayon equipment, 82,036 pounds; printing plates, 15,718 pounds; closures for food, medicines, cosmetics, toiletries, 1,278,771 pounds. Thirty thousand pounds of off-grade byproduct phenolic molding compound was allocated to wine and liquor closures on a deferred delivery basis.

Plywood Adhesives:—Farm machinery, 40,000 pounds; furniture, 2,000 pounds.

Protective Coatings: — Transportation, 42,402 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 22,498 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 84,754 pounds; textiles and leather, 1,763 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 204 pounds; printing inks, 22,540 pounds; office supplies and equipment, 875 pounds; building materials and buildings, 180 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 28,075 pounds miscellaneous (unclassifiable), 1,255 pounds.

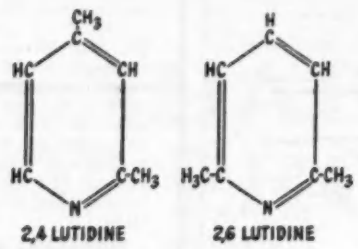
Specialties: — Binders for civilian molded and coated abrasives, 53,188 pounds; brake linings and clutch facings, 126,803 pounds lamp and thermionic tube bacing cement; 11,748 pounds; electrical insulation, 15,351 pounds; technical adhesives, 5,147 pounds; bonding composition cork, 6,120 pounds; bonding of rock and glass wool for industrial insulation and pipe covering, 10,900 pounds; home insulation and dust stop filters, 142,000 pounds; functional buttons and cutlery, 116,422 pounds.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Butyl Phthalyl Butyl Glycollate:—Granted 100 percent for synthetic rubber and industrial adhesives. Granted 10 percent for textile coatings.

—Continued on page 47

LUTIDINES



Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

War Business Still Paramount—Monopolizing Chrome Pigments As More Civilian-Use Allocations Are Made Elsewhere

A further seasonal retardation of the buying movement in paint, varnish and lacquer materials and other painters' supplies has taken place within the past week, as outdoor painting operations have come to a complete standstill in all except the most southerly sections of the United States and as paint mixers and other manufacturers of ready-for-application protective coatings have completed the building up of their inventories of these materials to proportions sufficiently large to cover the greater part, if not all, the reasonably expected needs of their mass production operations on products designed for civilian use during the ensuing Winter season.

But, while purchasing in the raw materials market for civilian use account is currently confined to occasional replenishments of certain lines of these materials which have unexpectedly become depleted, there is no appreciable letup in the buying of virtually all manner of pigments, colors, solvents, drying agents, glues and binders on the part of army and navy procurement agencies. And this war production business is amply compensating for the diminution of civilian account operations. Hence, with the approach of the year-end, it again appears likely that the total volume of sales in paints, varnishes and lacquers for all of 1943 may even exceed those for the banner year 1941, although the dollar valuation may not be as great. It is already known that sales for the first ten months of 1943 have run 1.8 percent higher than those for the corresponding period of that year.

While further evidence has been furnished, in the War Production Board's chemical allocations for December, of a growing tendency on the part of that bureau to authorize more liberal distributions of some paint materials for certain civilian end-uses, there have been some notable exceptions to this greatly welcomed trend in WPB's issuance of still another directive covering chromium chemicals and chrome pigments, in which distribution of all chrome colors has been confined solely to distinctly military end-uses, and in the unofficially voiced refusal of the War Food Administration to grant to the paint industry an urgently-requested exemption from linseed oil quotas in the immediate future, in fact, "until the oils and fats requirements of the Nazi-dominated countries are definitely known."

Metallic Lead and Zinc

In the belief that it may again have to adopt some measures for safeguarding its stockpile of pig lead, against the possibility of a serious drain in meeting the expected larger requirements of the war munitions program, the War Production Board has expressed a desire to confer with the domestic producers on this subject. But, after arranging for a meeting with them, to be held in New York city, December 20, WPB has felt impelled to cancel the call for this gathering because of the approaching Christmas holidays and the travel difficulties entailed.

But as there is still an ample supply of the corroding grade, makers of lead pigments are having no trouble in producing all they need. Prices for pig lead have stayed unchanged for the week ended December 10-17 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

There has been no abatement of the shortage in zinc slabs which still require priorities for their purchase, although there is an ample supply of ore and concentrates. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week December 10-17 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Rosin, gum, B, M, N, 1c. to 2c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, 2c. per lb.

Rosin, gum, D to K, 3c. to 8c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead. — Continues moving steadily into both military and civilian consuming channels. Tone steady.

Lead Titanate.—Still in fair demand on war production and non-military accounts. Market firm.

Litharge.—A moderate interest continues noted, with war procurement agencies taking the bulk of the offerings. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Meagerness of the supply of zinc sulphide and an unrelieved rush to fill rated orders are still holding down the volume of business in this pigment. Market strong.

Orange Mineral. — Only a routine business is reported in this material. No change in price structure.

Red Lead.—Demand continues keen on both war production and civilian scores. Tone holding strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Although calling for considerable "paper work," the newly-issued titanium dioxide conservation order, M-353, is proving quite satisfactory in its operation by permitting an equitable distribution by producers and other suppliers on unrated trade orders, of stocks remaining available after the filling of all

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: October

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in October, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $49,564,991. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1943.						
October	$49,564,991	$22,889,018	$22,308,746	$16,840,664	$5,468,082	$4,867,227
Total, 10 mos.	$480,580,442	$227,889,266	$206,525,326	$154,536,215	$51,989,111	$46,165,850
1942						
October	44,121,665	21,279,899	17,906,344	13,202,985	4,703,359	4,935,422
Total, 10 mos.	$454,482,661	$225,778,096	$179,009,027	$131,804,848	$47,204,179	$49,695,538
1941						
October	51,138,488	24,724,475	21,453,628	14,911,591	6,452,037	4,960,385
Total, 10 mos.	$472,322,695	$238,703,565	$189,473,799	$135,565,659	$53,908,140	$44,145,331

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

validated rated orders for military end-uses. But, as the supply situation continues very tight, deliveries on unrated orders are still lagging far behind.

White Lead.—Although war production interests are still the most extensive purchasers of this pigment, non-military users are also sizable buyers.

Zinc Oxides.—While leaded zinc oxide continues in fairly liberal supply and offered freely by producers, there is still a marked shortage in lead-free zinc oxide which WPB is endeavoring to conserve as much as possible for war production purposes by requiring preference ratings of AA-5 or higher in order to buy this pigment in quantities of a ton or more. Prices continue strongly held.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic material is still moving in routine fashion into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Barytes.—A moderate business is noted in this material. Market holding firm.

Chalk.—A fair-sized movement is still being recorded in this filler with prices well maintained.

China Clay.—In moderate request, with fair-sized shipments being made in both imported and domestic material. Market stable.

Charcoal.—Subject to the allocation requirements, pinewood charcoal is moving slowly into consuming channels in the paint trade, now that its price ceilings have been lifted by an average of $5 per ton to levels more nearly commensurate with the cost of production.

Mica.—An increasingly active demand is noted for waterground grades of scrap, especially for the pulverized material, but there is also a moderate request for the dryground grades with prices well maintained throughout the list. Recent arrivals have consisted of a relatively small quantity of block mica.

Talc.—Shipments still going forward in fair-sized volume. Tone holding firm.

Whiting.—Moving in routine manner. Market steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue. — Continues to show only a light buying interest. Market stable.

Bone Blacks.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—With absorption of furnace blacks and easy processing material reaching unprecedentedly large proportions under the constantly increasing demand from manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, inventories of carbon black are showing a further shrinkage daily.

In November, it is now figured that stocks, standing at 227,000,000 pounds at the outset of that month, were reduced by fully 15,000,000 pounds to 212,097,000 pounds at the close of that month.

Chrome Colors.—A new directive issued by WPB within the past week has abrogated a previous ruling of that bureau whereby distribution of chrome pigments was being controlled by high priority ratings and has banned distribution of these pigments except on orders specially approved to WPB as calling for distinctly military end-uses. This effectively arranges for a monopoly of chromium oxide, chromate yellow for the army and navy and other war production interests.

Graphite.—A moderate inquiry continues to be noted for this material with prices well maintained.

Lithol Toners.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Ochers.—Only a routine business is reported in these colors. Market stable.

Vermilions.—Business is now confined to the filling of relatively small replacement orders, although the supply is fairly liberal, as a result of a greater abundance of mercury, because many former consumers have turned to replacement materials of lower cost.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates continue to lead in point of popularity among the driers. Although WPB has become so liberal in granting allocations of naphthanates that virtually all civilian-users who apply for them receive the necessary au-

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thorization to buy them. But the delay of a month in obtaining these allocations is causing many users to turn to tallates. There is also a fairly brisk demand for linoresinates but only a light inquiry for soyates.

Stearates are being bought on so large a scale that several producers report having booked their entire plant capacity for at least two months ahead. Palmitates are also moving fairly briskly and in sizable volume.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Supplies remain very short, with certain essential production finding it difficult to obtain supplies. Production was reported to have been fully resumed late in the week in the Peoria fermentation plant, shut down by labor difficulties several weeks ago. Settlement of the difficulties through arbitration is pending.

Cellulose Acetate.—December WPB allocation requests for cellulose acetate flake for lacquer were met in full. Supply continues comfortable. Quotations show no change.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Demand continues heavy. December allocation requests were granted in full for industrial lacquers, lubricants, printing inks, cellophane, plastics, and adhesives. Textile coatings were granted to the extent of 25 percent of requests.

Naval Stores

Quieter conditions prevailed in primary and local markets last week, business showing a further curtailment as usual with approach of the year-end holidays and the inventory-taking period. In such circumstances the tone was somewhat easier, sales of turpentine and some grades of rosin being noted at lower prices. The undertone of the situation in general, however, continued to be regarded as firm. New production is on a diminishing scale and primary receipts are expected to dwindle during the remainder of the current season. Meantime stocks everywhere are shrinking and the statistical position is expected to take on a still stronger appearance in the not distant future, despite the recent slowing down of business, as consumption is liberal and seems likely to remain so.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantities of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business November 30, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938	barrels	42,639	.....
	drums	25,746	.....
1939	barrels	6,166	.....
	drums	12,850	.....
1940	barrels	.....	.....
	drums	25,591	.....
1941	barrels	.....	.....
	drums	60,407	.....
1942	barrels	6,103	143,563
	drums	158,084	.....
1943	barrels	67,581	90,111
	drums	40,855	.....
Totals		446,013	233,674

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine was quiet last week, buyers being interested merely in small quantities to fill immediate needs. The tone was easier in company with the primary market.

Savannah, Dec. 17.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	74¼	13,250	123	329	44,233
Tuesday	74	7,000	212	227	44,218
Wednesday	73½	9,200	122	1	44,339
Thursday	74	1,000	250	4	44,583
Friday	75	520	13	20	45,472

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Turpentine is in good call. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—The local market for rosin was quieter last week. The tone of primary centers was easier at times and business here was limited to comparatively small lots, the movement of such quantities being lighter than in the preceding week.

Savannah, Dec. 17.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.31	$3.31	$3.32	$3.32	$3.32
D	...	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65
E	...	3.98	3.99	3.94	3.93	3.93
F	...	4.02	4.03	3.98	3.97	3.96
G	...	4.05	4.05	4.02	4.00	3.97
H	...	4.06	4.06	4.03	4.01	3.97
I	...	4.09	4.09	4.07	4.04	4.02
K	...	4.23	4.23	4.20	4.20	4.19
M	...	4.25	4.27	4.25	4.30	4.31
N	...	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.37	4.41
WG	...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
X	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
		Barrels				
Sales	...	295	525	683	370	164
Receipts	...	119	430	161	151	71
Shipments	...	154	500	460	...	200
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	46,723

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Better demand is featuring the rosin market. Five-drum lots, B grade, $5.04 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.78; M grade, $6.04; W.W. grade, $8.25.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels on contracts. Spot supplies light. Market firm.

Tar.—Firm at recent advance. Bulk of output apparently being applied on government and civilian orders.

Tar Oil.—Steady demand from local and outside consumers and dealers. Tone firm.

Shellac

Shellac is a material the character of which makes much of the available information as to its activity fall with-

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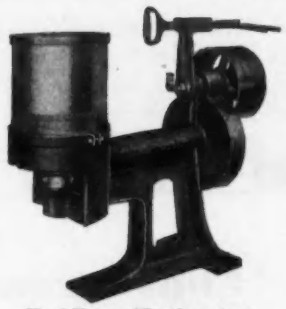
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in the field of military secrets, but from time to time data are available for publication and prove informative, especially in view of the need to suppress most data in the interest of military success.

For example, the War Production Board had available an allocated 357,829 pounds for use by specific industries during the month of December, in accordance with quotas assigned.

Again, it is occasionally possible to supply export data on the outmovement of shellac from primary market points. The latest of such figures, together with comparisons with two previous periods, are:—

	Jan. 1 Through Aug. 31—Packages—		
	1943	1942	1941
Orange	56,279	140,905	218,108
Garnet	2,368	3,132	3,189
Button	1,278	7,086	6,587
Seedlac	4,111	67,066	136,872
Totals	64,036	218,889	364,756

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—With production steadily expanding, now that glycerin is in more plentiful supply for resin making, consumers are able to fill their requirements in this product without difficulty. Prices are well maintained throughout.

Chlorinated Rubber. — Because of the increasing scarcity of natural crude rubber, this product continues in scanty supply. As a result, considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining it even for the previously-permitted war uses.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Continues in mounting demand and scanty supply. Prices well maintained.

Copal. — Varnish gum makers and producers of rosin emulsion paints continue making moderate purchases of Congo copal resin, of which the local supply in both unsorted and sorted grades is proving adequate for all current requirements.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although domestic production is running very low and expected to continue light throughout the duration of the war, or as long as WFA

—Continued on page 53

OPD Forum

—Continued from page 4

shipped to this country from the Belgian Congo during this year had been lying in Congo awaiting shipment for a considerable time and was not necessarily part of this year's production. Furthermore, by far the greater part of the copal shipped to this country comprises a type of material least suited to American requirements, viz., ordinary common Tout-venant. Considerable delays in providing shipping space and the limitations of shipping space created an accumulation of stocks in Congo which should have been shipped a year or possibly eighteen months ago. The shortage of supply of Congo copal on this market has caused us much anxiety during the last twelve months and this was simply the result of shortage of shipping space because the actual copal had been bought and was waiting to be shipped in the Belgian Congo.

The need for supplies of Congo copal are much more urgent and important to this country than they appear to be in the United States. The whole distribution of Congo copal on this side is organized entirely on an austerity basis. It is distributed to manufacturers by the strict selection of priority uses and can only be used for essential war purposes. A limitation in the supply of Congo copal will simply result in a much stricter selection of priority uses.

It should also be pointed out that users in this country fully recognize that a supply of Congo copal may also be of vital importance to the United States and would certainly be ready to do everything possible to assist. It should, however, be borne in mind that this country has always been by far the largest user of Congo copal and is, therefore, the Congo's best permanent customer for Congo copal. To a large extent the United States can only be looked upon as a temporary customer who will revert to alternative resins whenever possible.

London, November 12, 1943.

F. L. Surrey, Chairman, British Varnish Gum Merchants & Graders Association.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Oil Consumption in November Smaller Than Last Year —Hog Receipts Large—Business Quiet

Limited offerings continued to be noted in all branches of the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week and the general list was still featured by a firm tone. There was little to record in the way of activity so far as new business was concerned, and the movement on unfilled contracts was apparently ligher, a not unexpected development at this period of the year.

The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau, issued early last week, was about as expected, the indicated consumption of refined oil during November showing little change from that of the previous month. The takings by consumers last month, however, were about 20,000 barrels less than in November last year.

The movement of hogs to Western markets continued heavy and the tendency of prices was downward at times though changes were not important. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased moderately during the first half of December, the gain being less than expected in view of the heavy marketing of hogs.

Unfavorable news continued to be received from the Pacific Coast regarding sardine fishing and the production of oil. Planting of flaxseed was reported under way in California with the indications pointing to a considerable reduction in the acreage.

The Food Distribution Administration announced that it is considering the possibility of increasing the supply of margarin for civilian rationing in January, February and March.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	191.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—The contract movement continued steady, but new business less active than recently. Market steady. Suspension of castor oil allocations extended through next March.

Coconut. — Moderate lots reported moving to qualified buyers. Recent copra imports noted of 47,580 bags.

Corn.—Business quiet here in the absence of any increase in offerings, though inquiries noted. Market firm.

Cottonseed.—Cooking oils in steady request. Offerings still light on spot.

Oiticica.—Inquiries reported but offerings lacking. Some easing of allocations expected after the turn of the year.

Olive.—Quiet and nominal in the absence of any change in the situation from the supply standpoint, offerings of both imported and domestic still being unobtainable.

Peanut. — Primary conditions unchanged, offerings being light and limited to comparatively small quantities. Picking of peanuts nearing completion though retarded in some sections by labor shortage.

Sesame.—Offerings lacking locally and market quiet and nominal. A crop of 9,500,000 pounds of sesame seed will be gathered in Nicarauga during the next two months, or about 12 percent more than the preceding crop, according to the Department of Commerce. The National Bank of Nicarauga loaned an aggregate of $374,731 for the planting of 18,662 acres of sesame.

Soybean.—Offerings continued light and market firm though quiet. The government purchased 10,304,000 pounds of soybeans in October.

Los Angeles, Dec. 15.—Vegetable oils extremely quiet, with offerings conspicuous by their absence. Castor, prime cold pressed, quoted 13.6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.6c. per pound in drums, car lots, plus drum cost. Chinawood quoted 38½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Cottonseed, bleachable, quoted 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Peanut, crude, quoted 13.9c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Little trade in vegetable oils. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Cash flaxseed was in good demand and firm in Northwestern markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 17.—Flaxseed crushers wanted a lot more seed than they were able to buy. About the only thing that intrigued the trade was the rather strong possibility that acreage for the coming season would be reduced on account of the disparity in flax ceiling prices as compared with grains.

Weather conditions unfavorable for farm deliveries to interior elevators and a smaller terminal movement is in prospect. Few of the farmers cared to bestir themselves during a period of sub-zero temperatures and primary movement dropped off.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.01
Monday	3.05	3.05	2.99⅝
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.00½
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.01⅛
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.02

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	301,000	130,500	81,000	35,000
Since Sept. 1	15,407,600	11,083,500	1,463,000	522,000

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17.—No flaxseed offerings or shipments. Visible supply, 13,780,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal. — Output applied mainly on unfilled contracts. Little available on spot.

Minneapolis, Dec. 15.—Meal demand is as voracious as ever and crushers are in no better position to deliver than for months past. A spell of bitter cold weather through the northwest accelerated the demand to some extent and also stimulated shipping instructions, but most of the crushers had a lot more instructions on hand than they could readily care for so their net position was changed very little. Out movement is still very liberal compared with most previous years.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,400,000	15,600,000
Since Sept. 1	180,540,000	152,410,000

Linseed Oil

No broadening of business was reported in the local market for linseed oil though inquiries were not lacking. Activity during the week, however, was apparently limited in the main to the forwarding of supplies on contracts, and business of this character showed some decrease as compared with recent preceding weeks. Cash flaxseed was firm in Northwestern markets, where demand from crushers continued god. At a recent meeting of the flaxseed and linseed oil industry at Minneapolis it was announced that new varieties of seed will be rather extensively planted in various States and also Canada during the coming season, but the indications point to a smaller acreage than last season.

Minneapolis, Dec. 17.—Contracts made for delivery of linseed oil up to next April 1 are fairly adequate and while there may be some business increase after the turn of the year it does not look at the moment as though any change would be important during the next several months. There was scattered small lot buying for nearby shipment. Operations at the oil mills continue at top speed and probably will through the holiday period. At least the crushers

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

say they expect to keep all their presses and expellors going. No accumulation of oil reported.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week.....	8,520,000	5,460,000
Since Sept. 1.....	109,900,000	94,986,000

Los Angeles, Dec. 15.—Linseed oil quiet and easy. Seeding of flax reported in Imperial Valley, with acreage well below last year. Oil quoted 14.3c. per pound in tankcars; drum, car lots, 14.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

With trading and prices at a standstill, the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures lacked developments of interest. In the South conditions remained as previously noted, the inquiry for crude oil being good, offerings limited and transactions few and scattered. The monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau showed that consumption of refined oil in November was 283,080 barrels. This compared with 282,653 barrels in the previous month and 303,818 barrels in November last year. The visible supply at the close of November was 1,972,000 barrels, against 1,750,400 barrels a month earlier and 2,255,900 barrels last year. The government announced the recent purchase of 11,500,000 pounds of refined lard and 15,980,000 pounds of colored margarin. Hog marketing continued heavy. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased 1,376,43d pounds during the first half of December, making the total 22,852,003 pounds, against 10,077,688 pounds last year.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Active inquiry in all primary markets. Offerings limited.

Memphis, Dec. 17.—Light offerings and a firm tone continue to feature the market for vegetable oils and meals. Weather now very cold but cotton picking about over. Fields clean. Scattered oil and meal sales continue in small lots. Trading slowing down for holiday period.

Atlanta, Dec. 15.—The feed trade continues to absorb the oilseed meals of the south and fertilizer manufacturers who have been permitted to buy a limited amount, report a bare market. Maximum prices allowed by OPA are reported prevailing at all southern markets, not only for meal but oil, hulls and linters. Farmers' stock of peanuts are reported cleaned up and in process of being crushed. Consumers think that the year 1944 will witness a large increase in the available supply of cotton seed and peanuts.

Fatty Acids

Contract requirements still absorbing much of the output of various fatty acids but new business on a smaller scale recently as usual at this season. Prevailing tone firm.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—No increase noted in primary offerings and market here quiet in absence of additions of consequence to supplies. Tone firm.

Menhaden.—Refined oil inquiry continued light, buyers being disposed to hold for new developments in the crude situation. Quotations maintained and tone firm.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Menhaden fishing season off the coast of North Carolina is nearing the end of what is perhaps one of the worst periods experienced in the industry. The edict has not yet gone forth to stop, but the close is seen to be at hand. No further sales of oil are reported, though the clean-up may yield a few tanks, with the price held down by the ceiling of 8.9c. per pound for crude oil.

Sardine.—With supplies of refined oil light and diminishing, the market here remained quiet. Quotations held at previous levels and market firm.

Los Angeles, Dec. 15.—Storms of unusually intense proportions swept the Coast last week, causing many thousands of dollars worth of damage, especially at the port of Monterey, where some two score vessels of the fishing fleet were either wrecked or seriously put out of commission. The production of sardine oil therefore has been extremely light and the season continues to run behind a year ago. A total of 332,488 tons of fish were reported caught as of December 4, against 343,348 tons as of December 3 last year. British Columbia pilchard receipts for the season as of December 4 amounted to 14,766 tons, against a seasonal total last year of 11,550 tons. Pilchard oil outturn so far this year is 2,129,164 imperial gallons.

Waxes

Comment was noted to the effect that when the cost of carnauba wax in the primary market is considered, plus additional costs of one kind or another, and when the ceiling and quota limitations are reckoned with, the importer of that wax is doing business practically on a brokerage basis. There is no chance to make a reasonable profit. All conditions of sale are under arbitrary control as to goods coming in and goods going to the ultimate consumer. One of the main troubles—outside of the important one of insufficient profit—is the uncertainty of steamer service out of pri-

—Continued on page 48

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Reported Influenza Epidemic Not Yet Reflected in Drug and Fine Chemical Sales—More Alcohol Provided

A fortnight ago, cables carried reports of a sharp rise in respiratory ailments abroad, particularly in Britain. A week ago, the lay press carried country-wide despatches that reported an epidemic of influenza and a sharp rise in the common cold as well as the grippe.

Last week, news columns of the daily press featured the closing of schools, the sharp decline in attendance where schools had not been closed, and a rise in the number of war-workers and civilians in other occupations who reported "sick" and were off the job. The news stories brought to mind the world-wide influenza epidemic—pandemic would be a better word—when some 20,000,000 deaths occurred.

The War Production Board recognized the rising curve of ailments, writing of the influenza and an epidemic thereof when announcing emergency allotments of alcohol to drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers for the purpose of making possible an increase in production of medicinal products for treatment of the influenza. Such consumers were granted permission to apply for alcohol to the extent of 25 percent of their quotas under order M-30; a special form, WPB-2945, was to be used.

A survey made locally among the leading manufacturers of drugs and fine chemicals particularly useful in treating throat infections, colds, and coughs failed to disclose any sharp rise in general orders for such products received by them from wholesale distributors.

Business in said products did increase from certain areas, particularly from Pennsylvania, New York, and the Middlewest but if the influenza and coryza is of epidemic proportions, it has yet to bring to the drug and fine chemical manufacturers a substantial rise in replacement orders from their distribution outlets. Some of them felt that it was too soon for such a development. If it comes, their ability to cope with a sharp rise in demand will be strained to the uttermost. The war has already kept their reserves at moderate levels.

December allocations made by the War Production Board appear elsewhere in this issue.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.9	240.9	241.0	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—Demand has not been increased substantially, so far as the makers are concerned, by the increase in respiratory ailments. Some areas have been more active consumers than others but on the whole the situation shows little change at this time.

Acetphenetidin.—Many distributors and users of this product held stocks sufficient to cope with any increase in consumption that may have resulted from the rise in colds and the like. The producers report little change in the form of new and unexpected business.

Acetone.—Labor troubles at the Midwestern plant of a large producer are to be arbitrated, full production being resumed the while. There will continue to be a tightness of supply, which condition had prevailed previously but which has been aggravated by the labor difficulties.

Acid, Citric.—Tight supply continues. Allocation restrictions continue tight as ever.

Alcohol.—To help combat the increase in colds and, to some extent, of the influenza, the War Production Board on December 15 announced that emergency allotments of alcohol will be granted to drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers for increased production of medicinal products for treatment of the influenza. Such manufacturers may apply on form WPB-2945 for alcohol to the extent of 25 percent of their M-30 quotas. They must indicate the particular medicinal product they propose to make with the additional alcohol. The alcohol section of the chemicals division of WPB, upon the advice of the drug section, will grant alcohol for those products which will assist in combating what the WPB release describes as an "epidemic."

Ammonia Bromide.—The supply situation is so tight that should the increase in respiratory ailments eventually bring larger demand to the producers, delivery of larger quantities would become a real problem. It is already difficult for them to keep abreast of normal requests.

Ammonia Chloride.—Distributors have experienced an increase in demand but such business has yet to work back to the actual producers. The latter said last week that their volume of business had been good but that it was little different than it had been.

Antipyrene.—Distribution has increased some but the producers' records show little rise in sales volume since colds and the like increased substantially throughout the nation.

Butyl Acetate.—Strikers at the Middlewestern plant of a large producer have returned to work in response to an urgent plea of the National Labor Board. Officials of the chemicals division of the War Production Board have been informed that the full production at the plant was expected by December 17. The cause of the labor trouble has not been eliminated and arbitration proceedings are expected to get under way immediately before a special representative of the WLB appointed December 11.

Butyl Alcohol.—Data appearing in the report on Butyl Acetate apply to butyl alcohol in full measure.

Caffeine.—Any increase in demand for civilian consumption, the result of respiratory ailments, will not find normal reserves of citrated material available. The supply situation is very tight and cannot be changed materially. A further shipment of anhydrous caffeine, 81 barrels, has arrived for the account of one of the largest consumers of the item.

Camphor.—Demand has risen some. During periods of rise in respiratory ailments, demand for camphor usually increases considerably, one of the more common uses being that of bagging for wearing around the neck as a supposed protection against infection.

Castor Oil.—A very sharp rise in arrivals was noted. Since the last report, 19,171,050 pounds of beans have reached these shores, bring the total of imports since January 1 to a new high of 249,976,240 pounds. Consumption of oil is expected to continue high now that unrestricted use has been extended by the War Production Board.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots 14½c. per pound, drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Citrates.—A rise in respiratory ailments usually brings increased consumption of citrates and the present increase of such ailments has resulted in somewhat larger calls in certain areas of the country. However, wholesalers have been supplying retail outlets in very good shade, always keep-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ing in mind the fact that the supply of citrates generally is subnormal because of the citric situation. Increase in production of citrates seems almost impossible.

Codeine.—There seems to be a difference in opinion concerning the situation as concerns stocks of this article. Wide spread and rising totals in respiratory ailments usually forced a larger consumption of codeine but so far as could be learned last week, the ailments which have increased have yet to find reflection in a heavier demand reaching the makers of codeine.

Ephedrine.—A heavier demand may reach the producers if the rise in sickness continue. There has been a sharp increase in common colds and, to some extent, in cases of genuine influenza.

Fish Liver Oils.—The situation has changed very little. Demand has been active and sellers' stocks could well be much larger without completely meeting the sales requirements of buyers. Prices are very firm, virtually at ceiling limits at all times.

Los Angeles, December 15.—Demand continues, apparently, to run ahead of production in the vitamin oil market and the request for low potencies is really tremendous. Prices are at ceilings. No California shark landing figures available, but Seattle rports arrival of 162,097 pounds soupfin shark, 150,000 pounds of which were brought in from California during the week ending December 11. (Figures represent shark carcasses, not livers, but estimated weight of livers is ten percent).

Glycerin.—To this writing, the War Food Administration has not announced its allocation of this product for the month of December. The market seems able to meet all requirements of essential sort and a fairly wide distribution will probably be revealed when the WFA announcement is made.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Operators who, in the past, have experienced a sharp rise in sales when respiratory ailments increase substantially, will not be able to cope with such demand should it come. Unless, that is, some of the few but very large consumers provide stocks from their reserves. It would seem that colds and influenza sufferers might have a priority over some uses that involve large quantities of menthol. Arrival of 36 cases noted.

Morphine.—There is some probability that the current and widespread wave of colds, and even of genuine influenza, may ultimately find reflection in the demand reaching producers from the wholesale drug distributors. As yet, that has not happened.

Potash Bromide.—Any increase in demand reaching makers as the result of the rise of colds and the like is going to be difficult for them to meet.

Quinine.—Any expansion of demand cannot be met out of present stocks so far as requirements arising from the rising curve of colds and influenza among civilians. Where the need arises, totaquine will have to be the mainstay whereby the need is to be met.

Quicksilver.—The spot prices held but they also tended to reflect the uneasy situation of metal at the sources of supply. Demand was not very active locally and conditions seemed still to favor those with firm orders in hand. As yet, the curtailment in Pacific Coast production as the result of weather conditions has not acted to check the weakness that has been featured there of late.

San Francisco, December 15.—Quicksilver retains its rather unfavorable and somewhat heavy position in the market, in spite of the fact rains are slowing down production. There simply is not the buying interest present that used to obtain and some sellers are quite frank about their desire to liquidate their present positions.

Salicylates.—The demand has broadened and expanded in certain areas, more especially in some parts of Pennsylvania, the Middlewest, and upper New York state. Before this rise of heavier demand, the supply situation had already been very tight. It became increasingly so and producers will be unable to increase production unless allocation of raw material be increased.

Soda Bromide. — With production practically all engaged, any increase in orders reaching the producers as the result of the spread of respiratory ailments throughout the country is going to be difficult for them to meet.

Terpin Hydrate.—Retail drug establishments report an increasing consumption of this article since the rise in colds and, in some cases, of influenza. The producers have yet to experience an increase in replacement call.

—O-P-D—

Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 39

Diamyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were granted.

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Dicapryl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Dicapyrl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were granted.

Diethoxyethyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Diethyl Phthalate:—Granted 100 percent for denaturants. Denied for plastics, lacquers, textile coatings, and miscellaneous.

Dimethoxyethyl Phthalate: — Surgical adhesive tape granted 50 percent. Denied for plastic uses and for textile coatings.

Dimethylcyclohexyl Phthalate: — All civilian request were denied.

Dimethyl Phthalate:—Denied for plastics, insect repellent and for printing inks.

Dioctyl Phthalate:—Granted 100 percent for oil additives. Denied for textile coatings.

Dow Plasticizers No. 5 and No. 6:—All civilian requests were denied.

Ethylphthalylethyl Glycollate: — All civilian requests denied.

Hydrogenated Castor Oil Phthalate:—All civilian requests were denied.

Methylphthalylethyl Glycollate:—Plastics were granted in accordance with M-326-a. Miscellaneous uses were granted 75 percent.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Triphenyl Phosphate:—All civilian requests were granted.

Tricresyl Phosphate:—Granted 100 percent for the following: industrial lacquers, 8,794 pounds; lubricants, 8,000 pounds; printing inks, 500 pounds; cellophane, 2,156 pounds; plastics, 36,000 pounds; adhesives, 1,000 pounds; and miscellaneous, 2,600 pounds. Granted in part (25 percent), for textile coatings, 8,343 pounds.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorous during the month of December were granted in full for matches, fire retardants, boiler water treatment, bearing metals, rust proofing metals, mining flotation and petroleum.

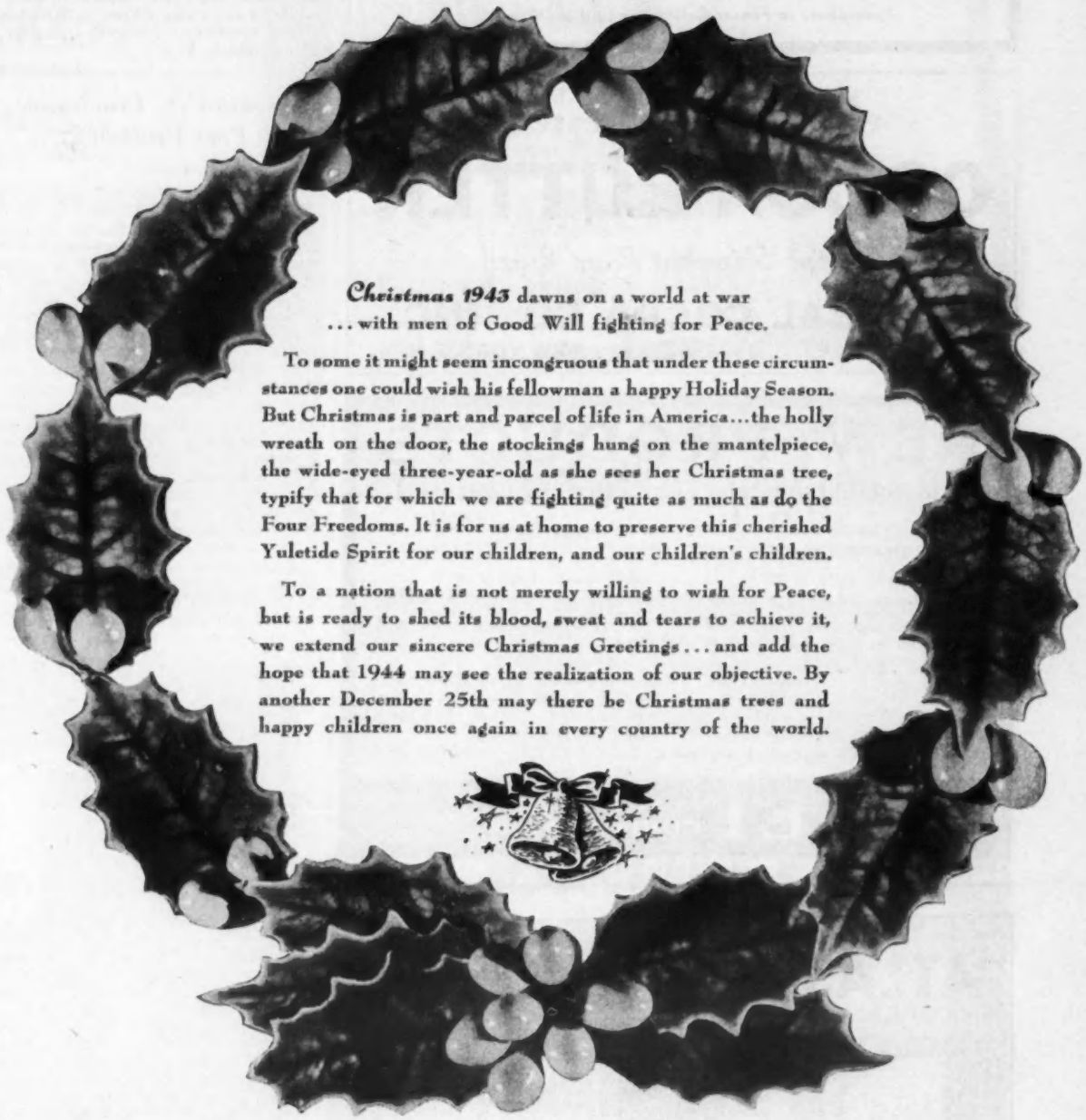
Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of mono calcium phosphate were granted 90 percent of normal, using as a base period, the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 80 percent of normal for the same use and the same base period. In the form of beverages, requests were granted 75 percent of normal, using as a base period, the year 1941.

Requests for pharmaceuticals were cut 25 percent; food conditioners 20 percent; miscellaneous foods 25 percent; dentifrices 33 percent; soaps and detergents 60 percent and other uses 50 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride

Allocations for the month of December were made as follows: Granted 100 percent for cellophane and urea resins. 4,260,550 pounds or 80 percent of requests were allocated for phthalic alkyd resins; 91,245 pounds or 65 percent for phenolic resins; 4,782,275 pounds or 80 percent for esters; 885,650 pounds or 91 percent for dyes and intermediates; 319,000 pounds or 96 percent for foods and drugs; 42,250 pounds or 95 percent for miscellaneous resins; 51,100 pounds or 83 percent for oil-demulsifying agents; and 13,050 pounds or 88 percent for rubber.

—Continued on page 50



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To some it might seem incongruous that under these circumstances one could wish his fellowman a happy Holiday Season. But Christmas is part and parcel of life in America...the holly wreath on the door, the stockings hung on the mantelpiece, the wide-eyed three-year-old as she sees her Christmas tree, typify that for which we are fighting quite as much as do the Four Freedoms. It is for us at home to preserve this cherished Yuletide Spirit for our children, and our children's children.

To a nation that is not merely willing to wish for Peace, but is ready to shed its blood, sweat and tears to achieve it, we extend our sincere Christmas Greetings... and add the hope that 1944 may see the realization of our objective. By another December 25th may there be Christmas trees and happy children once again in every country of the world.

To our customers we express our appreciation for their continued patronage. Particularly are we indebted to you for the patient understanding you have shown in the delays and disappointments necessitated by the demands of war. Our continued endeavor shall be to serve our country and our industry to the limit of our ability and facilities.

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Gets Calco Post

Morton S. Cressy, jr., has been appointed sales representative for the chemicals and intermediate departments of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Bolivian-U.S. Cinchona Bark Pact Underway

—Continued from page 3

operated by the government and the other the privately run firm.

Although news reports from Bolivia recently indicate a controversy in the negotiations on the question of price of cinchona bark and quinine, and that the United States is proposing that we operate the private plant when taken over by the Bolivian government, officials report that these are in error.

The delay in reaching an agreement, it was indicated, revolves around Bolivia's own commercial relations with Argentina. Argentina, it is understood, is making representations that it desires a part of the Bolivian quinine output and because it is one of Bolivia's principal sources of meats, grains, etc., is opposing Bolivia signing an exclusive contract with the United States.

According to the information in the hands of American officials Argentina is not in great need of Bolivian quinine as it already has sufficient stocks of quinine on hand to meet its needs for several years. Reports entirely unconfirmed in official quarters have it that Argentina has been shipping quinine to Spain. What happens to the quinine after it reaches Spain has never been revealed.

—O-P-D—

Cinchona Production Pushed in Guatemala

—Continued from page 3

Finca Moca, Finca Zapote, and Finca El Naranjo.

Guatemala is in quite a different situation from some of the other Americas with respect to cinchona. The tree is believed not to be native there. And yet some of the most effective work in development of plantation cinchona in this hemisphere has been done there. On the other hand, the tree is native to Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia. Much wild cinchona bark is being gathered from those countries; some of them also are developing plantations. In line with the inter-American program of cooperation in development of hemisphere resources, specialists from the Foreign Economic Administration are aiding these countries in their cinchona programs. Among the specialists is Keith Cone, chief of the cinchona section of the Foreign Economic Administration, who has looked over cinchona operations in much of South and Central America.

Experiments are being conducted in Guatemala as to the most scientific methods for harvesting the trees, in order to get the maximum yields and yet not deplete plantations. About ten years, it has been found, is needed for cinchona to reach its greatest productiveness. Dr. Jorge M. Benitez and Dr. John Shuman keep biographies of many trees, in order to study the best methods of cultivation.

A laboratory has been set up at El Porvenir to test the bark. Studies are to be made to determine the best trees, and there will be experiments with grafting and transplanting, and setting out of seeds beds. Seedlings produced are being used at El Porvenir and elsewhere. Drying kilns have been set up. It takes only a quarter as much time to dry this way as by the old method of spreading out in patios.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Waxes

—Continued from page 45

mary market ports. It appears that ships sailing the route are few and far between and it seems unlikely that conditions will change for the better short of the ending of the war. The position of other waxes is almost identical. Wax dealers as a whole have no warehouse stocks to apply against new or unexpected business.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Reports of scattered transactions in moderate lots at ceiling prices. Offerings on spot still generally light, however, and inadequate for current needs.

Lard.—Fairly active inquiry for cash product here. Supplies on spot still below normal. Market firm. Movement of live hogs to Western markets remained heavy.

Tallow.—Inquiry for spot and nearby tallow fairly active and more than sufficient to absorb the limited offerings, bulk of output still being applied on contracts. Market firm.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quieter conditions prevailed here, buyers being inclined to curtail purchases with the approach of the year-end. Stocks light, common and neutral, and market firm.

Lard.—Not much snap to new business, but contract requirements still absorbing much of the production of most grades. Quotations maintained and market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies still light in all cases and inadequate for the requirements of consumers and dealers. Prevailing tone firm.

—O-P-D—

Philip Rising Retires From Chas. Pfizer & Co.

After forty-five years of continuous service with Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, this city, Philip A.

Philip A. Rising

Rising is retiring from active service as manager of the Chicago branch office of the company at the close of 1943. Mr. Rising will continue to serve the company as a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Rising has been connected with Chas. Pfizer & Co. since 1898, and was appointed manager of the Chicago branch in 1909. He was elected a director of the company in 1934. Norman A. Grimm, who joined the company in 1914 and who has served as assistant manager of the Chicago branch for the past ten years, will assume management of that office on the retirement of Mr. Rising.

—O-P-D—

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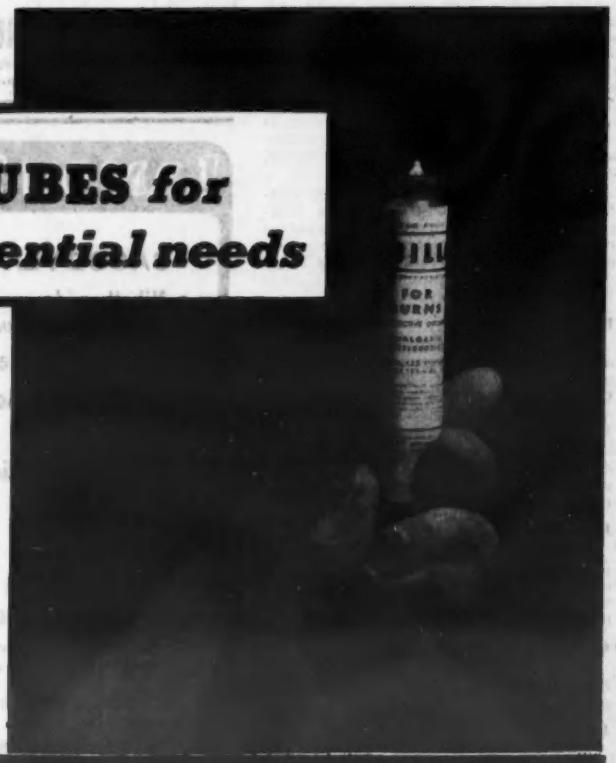

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Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 47

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed for the month of December:—

1. Transportation — locomotives (including parts); railroad passenger cars, new exterior; railroad passenger cars, maintenance, exterior; buses, streetcars, subway cars (including parts), new exterior and maintenance exterior; ambulances, including parts; trucks, new including parts; trailers and carts; motorcycles and bicycles; tire retreads; license plates (limited to qualifying states).

2. Electrical and communication equipment—cable and wire insulation; transformers; fluorescent lighting fixtures—domestic and institutional new; fluorescent lighting fixtures—industrial, new; battery cables.

3. Industrial machinery, equipment and tools—industrial trucks and tractors (including trailers for tractors), new; chemical manufacturing machinery and equipment; food and pharmaceutical machinery; petroleum refinery machinery and equipment (not including storage tanks or buildings); electrical and chemical plating equipment; agricultural equipment (including farm tractors) motorized, new; agricultural equipment, horse-drawn, new.

4. Textiles and Leather—women's and infants sanitary wear; waterproof sheeting; surgical adhesive tape and plasters.

5. Health, safety and scientific uses:—X-ray screens, X-ray equipment; scientific instruments; hearing aids; orthopedic appliances; fire fighting equipment.

6. Office supplies and equipment (Class 1100)—business machines, new only.

7. Building material—hospital operating rooms.

8. Containers—cellophane for packaging and wrapping all products; glass containers, including closures and parts foods, medicinal, chemical, only; fibre, paper, and wood containers, including fibre or metal ends, closures and parts (foods, medicinal, chemical, only); metal drums and pails (food, fuel, chemicals, only); liners (such as food, chemical, medicinal).

9. Miscellaneous—clocks.

Denied for the following end uses:—railroad freight cars, new, interior; railroad freight cars, maintenance; railroad refrigerator cars, exterior, new; railroad refrigerator cars, exterior, maintenance; civilian trucks maintenance, including parts; civilian automobiles, including parts; road signs; highway markings; agricultural equipment (including farm tractors) motorized, maintenance; agricultural equipment, horsedrawn, maintenance.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (c)

Allowed for the following essential civilian end uses: Containers:—glass containers, including closures and parts (foods, medicinal, chemical only); fibre, paper, and wood containers, including fibre or metal ends, closures and parts; metal drums and pails (food, fuel, chemicals, only); liners (such as food, chemical, medicinal).

Polystyrene

Synthetic polystyrene was allocated as follows for the month of December:—buttons, 105,000 pounds; agriculture and dairy supplies, 25,000 pounds; paper coatings, 3,000 pounds; lavel adhesives, 1,000 pounds; fluorescent fixtures, 900 pounds; trolley wire insulation, 1,000 pounds; alkali coatings, 900 pounds; shoe lining coatings, 200 pounds; commercial fishing supplies, 2,500 pounds; health and safety equipment, 5,200 pounds; hardware and domestic appliances, 15,565 pounds; musical instrument mouthpieces, 1,000 pounds; plumbing equipment, 25,400 pounds; acid closures, 5,650 pounds; cosmetic closures, 71,300 pounds; shoe adhesives, 10,000 pounds; medical instrument containers, 12,450 pounds; civilian and commercial transportation supplies, 3,680 pounds.

Applications for combs, lipstick containers, compacts, whistles, drink mixers, thimbles, cup dispensers, venetian blind slats, switch plates, tooth brushes, crucifixes, flagstaffs, crochet hooks, magnifier frames, pipestems and zippers were denied in full.

Pyrethrum

Requests for agriculture were granted and distributed in conformity with end use restrictions of Food Production Order No. 11, on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942.

Pyrethrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941, consistent with permitted end use.

Pyridin

Allowed in part for sulfa drugs (90 percent), 58,500 pounds Allowed 70 percent for dyestuffs. None allowed for water repellents for civilian use or for disinfectants.

Quinacrine

Essential civilian requests for medicinal tablet manufacture allowed 67 percent.

Riboflavin

Granted 100 percent for research. Civilian medicinal requests were granted 100 percent on basis of 1942 use. Civilian food requests were granted 100 percent except where requests were in excess of quantities which could be actually processed during the month. Feed requests were reduced to bring them into line with quota set by the Requirements Committee.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestation for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Shellac

Requests for the following requirements were granted 100 percent for the month of December:—tablet coatings and medicinal, 9,169 pounds; rubber and latex, 15,605 pounds; food coating and packaging, 12,430 pounds; engraving, paper and inks, 22,674 pounds; mirrors, 12,003 pounds; machinery, 1,482 pounds; abrasives, 27,256 pounds; wood patterns, 3,240 pounds; containers, 7,152 pounds; tape, 47,000 pounds; insulation, 4,860 pounds; basing cement, 2,981 pounds; bonding mica and motors, 79,770 pounds; hat stiffener, 72,132 pounds; leather and clothing, 39,420 pounds; and sealing wax, 655 pounds.

Soda Cyanide

The requirements of sodium cyanide were granted in December for war purposes. It was necessary to reduce stocks on hand of producers, distributors and

—Continued on page 56

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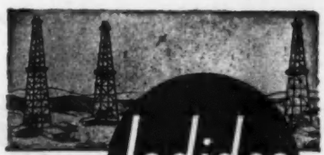
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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Active Textile Production Sustains Call for Processing Agents —Tanning Materials Continue Routine

Activity in the textile producing and finishing fields continues at practically the same active pace as in recent weeks. Some plants reported the prevalence of flu cutting production slightly, but no drastic curtailment was found. Demand for processing agents was in line with the production rate. Call for materials from the leather tanning industry continues routine. No price changes were reported in either class of manufacturing supplies.

Orderly withdrawals of wool from the government stockpile are under consideration, it was revealed late in the week by the War Production Board. The stockpile was said to represent approximately 330,000,000 pounds of wool purchased by the Defense Supplies Corporation and held as a backlog against contingencies. Canada also recently released approximately 5,000,000 pounds of wool for civilian goods. Woolen plants in that country are expected to complete government orders soon and expand their output of civilian products. The Office of Price Administration has also announced that inflationary prices for some finished cotton fabrics made from imported grey goods have been eliminated.

Offerings of foreign hides for purchase by the United States and Great Britain are now being handled by the Joint Hide Control Office of the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington. When purchased by the FEA, hides are to be allocated by the WPB to various American tanners in line with the requirements and needs of the leather plants taken over November 24 by the War Department because of labor difficulties but restored to private management on December 13.

More than 100 woolen and worsted fabric weavers and knitters on December 16 were requested by the War Production Board to indicate their requirements of purchased cotton yarn for the first six months of 1944. A telegram sent to the principal users of the purchased cotton yarn calls for information on the count and ply of yarn required for the first six months of next year for incorporation into yarns and fabrics 25 percent or more wool fiber by weight. It also requests that the fabric producers specify the proposed end use of the yarn.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.1	271.1	269.4	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Demand well maintained. Supplies under full allocation by WPB. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Call for mordanting service colors maintained at slightly lower pace in effect in recent weeks. Prices steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Demand continues active. Deliveries by suppliers now controlled by WPB directive. Market tone steady.

Potash Prussiate.—Supply remains well balanced by demand. Quotations show no change.

Soda Bichromate.—Continues under full allocation by WPB. Prices firm at ceiling.

Sulphonated Oils.—Turkey red oil holding its ample supply position. Demand reported to have shown slight increase in recent weeks. Quotations steady. Other sulphonated oils continue in tight supply.

Zinc Dust.—The WPB on December 13 issued General Preference Order M-11-1, as amended, reducing the number of applications that will be required hereafter for zinc dust in increasing the volume by about 50 percent of the product which may be purchased without authorization. The revision also eliminates the necessity that consumers forward allocation certificates to the supplier for endorsement.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Small stocks of seed and paste held in strong hands. Demand characterized as routine. Quotations unchanged.

Cochineal.—Only occasional calls for material. Market tone steady.

Hypernic.—Moving to regular users at satisfactory pace. Quotations show no change.

Logwood.—Stocks in this country reported sufficient for current needs. Available in comfortable quantities from Latin America. Market continues steady at ceiling.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Quotations continue unchanged as output runs slightly behind current inquiries. Call for use as extender of synthetic resins in plywood glues has tapered off somewhat.

Albuman, Egg.—Supplies of technical egg albumen remain very short. Certain trade quarters believe some relief in the supply position will be seen after the turn of the year. Schedule of quotations of both technical and edible varieties remains unchanged.

Corn Dextrin.—Output continues to lag somewhat behind demand as result of slow manufacturing process. Prices steady.

Egg Yolk.—Tight supply situation shows no improvement. Increase of egg production toward end of 1943 and into Spring of 1944 thought in certain quarters to hold out possibility of increased availability in several weeks. Farm production totaled 2,707,000,000 eggs in November according to the Department of Agriculture. This amount is 4 percent above recorded during November, 1942, and 67 percent above the ten-year average, comprising the years from 1932 to 1941. Egg production during the first eleven months of 1943 was reported as 50,754,000,000 eggs, the largest ever produced.

Starch, Corn. — Production of most varieties of corn starch is keeping abreast of current demand. Certain of the thin-boiling types continue to offer the only difficulty, with deliveries being somewhat delayed. The more involved manufacturing process necessary for the thin-boiling starches is declared responsible for the delay. The schedule of quotations shows no change. The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased 487,000 bushels in the week ending December 11 according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The War Food Administration reports that on November 26 1,800,000 pounds of powdered, and 1,200,000 pounds of pearl corn starch were purchased for lend-lease purposes.

Starch, Potato. — Supplies continue to arrive on market in ample quantity. Demand heavy. Prices unchanged.

Starch, Tapoica. — Arrivals during past months have accumulated sizeable stocks. Demand for uses qualified under WPB limitation order continues good. Market tone steady. Recent consignments of tapioca flour from abroad have totaled 14,140 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — Lack of raw material continues to hold production down, keep supplies short. Schedule of quotations unchanged. WPB preparing allocation control to take effect January 1.

Divi-Divi.—Subnormal leather tanning operations restricting demand. Supplies characterized as ample.

Myrobalans.—High freight costs and rather high original cost has discouraged importation in recent months. Reported that a lowering of Mediterranean freights would probably result in the resumption of imports. Market tone steady.

Quebracho.—Demand termed of routine nature. Lack of leather supplies continues to preclude full-scale tanning operations. Reported that recent arrivals of quebracho extract from abroad totaled 69,400 bags.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANIC MEDICINALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Equilibrium Between Country Costs and Spot Prices Now Being Established—Business Very Quiet

Reports concerning activity in the market for botanical drugs were in virtual agreement last week. Business was exceptionally quiet, consisting mainly of calls for odd lots of this and that needed for some urgent purpose. The market was totally devoid of purchases to be identified with stocking liberally against possible future needs.

In fact, this is the season of the year when most manufacturing consumers are busy with the annual inventory. The desire of buyers is to create as favorable a stock position as possible—favorable, in this instance, meaning conservative reserves. However, while normally the year-end season is approached with a policy of low stocks being the main guide to operations, this year consumers wishing to show a low inventory are being, or have been, aided by the fact that at no time in the past several months have they been able to buy normal quantities of either domestic or imported merchandise. This year-end will be a period of low inventory for buyer and seller alike and nothing at this time suggests that the months that lie ahead will change that aspect of affairs except, if anything, to make stocks smaller than ever.

Price adjustments calculated to put the spot in line with what must be paid primary market gatherers, if stocks are to be available at all, continued, and an equilibrium between first cost and sales prices to consumers is developing along healthy lines. It is proving difficult to get many items which, under the General Maximum Price Ceiling, could not be sold save at very definite loss. Scarce items abound and where offerings were formerly in tons and multiples thereof, quantities of twenty-five to fifty pounds are more often the rule. Removing of ceiling restrictions has not added a pound to stocks actually available, regardless of price. Removal last Spring might have helped, and if there be labor enough for collection next season, the absence of GMPR repression on values may produce increase in supply.

Balsams

Peru.—A slight tendency to shade the market was noted last week but in the main the market lacked fundamental change and trade held moderate.

Tolu.—Quiet market. Demand mainly along jobbing lines. Fair stocks.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—On the strong side due to the not entirely adequate peel last season and the fair fashion that the larger pharmaceutical houses renew their stocks for aging purposes to meet U.S.P. requirements.

Condurango.—One quarter shaded the market rather sharply to the basis of 12c. per pound minimum, though others were inside around 15c. The volume of demand fails to support a rising situation at this time.

Cottonroot. — Market firmer and somewhat higher in keeping with the replacement position of the material. Quoted at 18c. to 19c. per pound which level was confirmed in transactions.

Sassafras.—Select bark badly short on spot and in country. Reserves far under normal. Prices show strength.

Wild Cherry.—Thin, natural bark was higher at 13c. to 16c. per pound while the rossed, thin green material was inside at 20c. to 22c. per pound. With the season of widest and largest consumption afoot, reserves are found to be on the low side.

Beans

Tonka.—Firm. Transport facilities hampered by conditions originating in war influences. Needs of largest users said to be fairly well met.

Vanilla.—Crop outlook for new Mexicans not rosy by any manner of means. Estimates range between 250,000-350,000 pounds. Importers here show substantial reserve as to the future of supplies. That goes also for Bourbon beans, a condition which will change only if direct shipments from the islands are possible or former activity of the British in supplying beans is resumed with importers in this country.

Berries

Buckthern.—Would bring fully 70c. to 75c. per pound if and where available but the supply is negligible in most directions.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Cottonroot bark, 3c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 4c. per lb.
Hops, 2c. per lb.
Kamala, 7c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Queen of the meadow root, 1c. per lb.
Wild cherry, thin, 3½c. per lb.
rossed, green, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Aconite root, 10c. per lb.
Condurango bark, 6c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.
Simarubra bark, 8c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Arabic gum, 1c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, chillies, Carolina longs, 5½c. per lb.
Louisiana sports, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Hempseed, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical bo anicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.8	262.3	258.2	259.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hawthorn. — Advance maintained despite absence of inquiry during the past week. The available stock is poorly distributed and is generally small.

Flowers

Borage.—Steady at the recent decline, but not called for often last week. Once goods quoted at minimum prices disappear, a higher market would seem inevitable.

Clover Tops.—The collection was so limited last season that collectors' price views reached levels that makes the spot market at 45c. to 50c. per pound strong regardless of the lack of much current demand.

Rose.—Red flowers were practically unobtainable and in a nominal price position. Once replacement shipment is resumed, another aspect may develop should foreign prices be reasonable. Pale flowers lacked further movement in buyers' favor.

Saffron.—The spot market eased back to $35 to $36 per pound for Spanish flowers when demand became sluggish. The foreign position remained comparatively strong.

Gums

Arabic.—The supply exceeded demand by a wide margin and hence the trend toward more competitive position remained in evidence. Some who had taken a speculative approach to the market were reported being caught in a squeeze now that they are attempting to turn slow moving stocks into liquid cash. Prices down to 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Asafetida. — The supply appears ample to cope wi h the current undertakings of manufacturing consumers. The recent report of a firmer

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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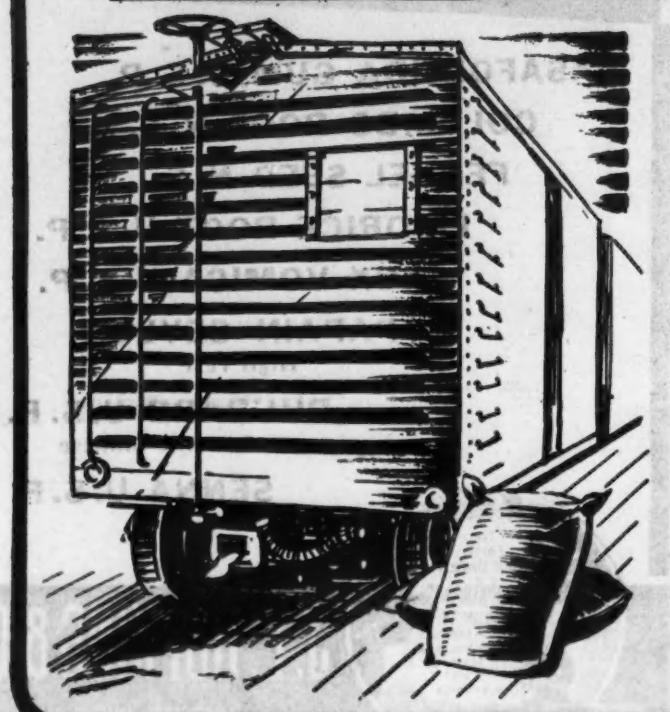

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position was not so well supported by market comment last week.

Benzoin. — Normal firsthands in Sumatra gum report stocks at low ebb and while there were holders taking care of regular customers at 52c. per pound, there were other holders who talked $1 per pound—a price which would be far above the average General Maximum Price Regulation ceiling.

Camphor.—Wide spread of influenza, said to be a mild type, has increased retail purchase of goods to be bagged and worn around the neck.

Karaya.—Firm because of consumption being well maintained in a volume that clears arrivals almost as quickly as made. Many transactions are on the basis of goods to arrive later on.

Herbs and Leaves

Century.—Five bales of these leaves were added to the comparatively small spot supply of the article. Demand was very dull last week.

Eucalyptus.—Replenishment of spot supplies was noted in some quarters, arrivals totaling 30 bales being reported. The goods reached the market without adverse effect on prices.

Horehound.—Prices were slightly higher at 12c. to 14c. per pound and the seasonal demand did much to create a market of firmer undertones.

Horsetail.—The herb was reported reaching this country to the extent of 10 bales. Most dealers held conservative quantities at the best.

Peppermint.—The position of domestic leaves was apparently strengthening as demand cut down on the already subnormal supply of material. Collection was poor throughout the season.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Stocks of powder have become very small and some dealers were unable to take any further business save for the account of regular customers.

Grains of Paradise.—Some have advanced to a minimum of 25c. per pound but there was competition noted at 21c. per pound during the past week and sellers thereat reported few transactions.

Kamala.—Higher market noted and sales were reported at 45c. to 50c. per pound during the past week. Although some 200 bags arrived during the past month and a half, the import cost warrants the current spot position.

Papain.—Rather more than a plentiful supply kept the prices for powdered goods rather soft and it was believed that firm orders in hand could be filled at prices shading open market quotations.

Roots

Aconite.—The market was shaded to $1.20 to $1.25 per pound and even at the more favorable price buyer interest was noted only within moderate limits.

Berberis.—Subnormal stocks were the rule; collection was poor last season. A spot price was returned, however, and 18c. to 20c. per pound was noted on the basis of small offerings.

Cranesbill.—Collection was very poor and the spot position has become practically nominal at 18c. per pound.

Gelsemium.—Country costs warrant a spot market at 19c. to 20c. per pound and trade has been done on that basis of late. The undertone was as firm as the supply was weak.

Mandrake.—The market worked up to 23c. to 26c. per pound and was subject to strong undertones that were based on the subnormal collection at relatively high cost during the past season.

Queen of the Meadow.—The price was higher and the range was wider, 11c. to 13c. per pound being noted locally.

Sarsaparilla.—Honduras root was the subject of considerable competition last week, sufficiently so to establish a spot price at 45c. to 50c. per pound. Mexican root was shaded to 18c. to 21c. per pound.

Turmeric.—Alleppo material offered for shipment but an export quota has yet to be set in the primary market by the British who are in control.

—*Continued on page 62*

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

FDA Receives 100,000 Pounds From Peppermint Consumers' Stocks at Ceiling Price—Bois de Rose Off

Lack of more than the most routine sort of activity was not surprising in the essential oil market last week. With the end of the year at hand, many manufacturing consumers are hard at work at their annual chore—stock-taking. Because of the fact that stocks of raw material have been subnormal throughout the year, inventory this year will not be so much of a task as usually is the case and the chances were that most buyers and sellers would welcome inventories considerably larger than are possible under war-time conditions.

As the year draws to an end, supplies are dwindling from their already low levels and the cases in which goods are available only in odd lots of from one to ten pounds are growing steadily.

The Food Distribution Administration at last succeeded in buying some U.S.P. peppermint oil, probably for lend-lease purposes. On November 29 it bought 100,000 pounds at the ceiling price of $6.35 per pound and the oil came from consumer-stocks owned by some users of very large quantities. Details on this transaction appear elsewhere.

Orange oil seemed to be firming up, in some measure because of government buying. Stocks were recently substantial, but they have shrunken considerably now. Lemon oil remained in fairly tight position but given containers and labor, the leading producers can probably meet all home needs.

Bois de rose was available at slightly lower prices, notwithstanding the fact that there is no definite arrival date for the goods recently licensed by the government for import.

Most domestic oils continue to be tangled by price troubles of one kind or another. Some sort of definitive action is said to be in the making, but question as to how much it may aid the regular dealers remains unanswered.

Scarcity of raw materials continued to keep aromatic chemicals in tight position. Demand was more than the producers could supply and unless allocation of raw materials, or availability of the same, be increased, relief from the tight position is not likely.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Bois de rose, Brazilian, 35c. per lb.
Dill, weed oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 fur August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.5	255.5	255.9	277.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Angelica.—Dealers continued to report no stocks. Replenishment of normal qualities and supply must await on the end of the war.

Anise.—Movement of several small lots tightened the supply situation that much more and made consumers more than ever dependent on replacement or substitute materials.

Birchtar.—Most dealers lack a stock and those with goods in hand hold quantities that make the market still a virtually nominal affair.

Bois de Rose.—Brazilian oil was minimum at the lower price of $5.50 per pound, though quarters so quoting intimated than $5.25 could be done. The fact was that there is practically no genuine oil available on spot and won't be until some indefinite future when goods, the license to import which has been granted, actually reach these shores.

Cajeput.—The supply was moderate and held in strong hands not the least disposed to try the influence of price shading as a stimulus to the present sluggish interest in the article.

Caraway.—Stocks of this article merely grow smaller. It may well be that the supply will be exhausted entirely in the not too far distant future.

Cedarleaf.—It may be that this is one of the mosetic oils the price for which will be ultimately established by government action. Meanwhile, its position is one of considerable strength as to price and call.

Cinnamon.—Much of the oil recently arrived in this country was owned by consumers prior to reaching here. There was certainly no surplus of either bark or leaf oil on spot during the past and also quiet week.

Citronella.—There seemed to be more Ceylon material than immediate needs could absorb. Consequently, the market remained competitive and generally wary.

Clove.—Reports of purchases of fair quantities of Zanzibar clove and the despatch thereof from the primary market were noted last week. Furthermore, the price at which goods were bought seemed reasonable, all things considered. Oil remained steady to firm but the movement was not active last week.

Cumin.—Its position is generally nominal. Ceilings have about eliminated transactions and there was mighty little oil available at either end of the price range.

Dill.—Weed oil was slightly lower at $5.40 per pound and activity was crimped by seasonal but entirely normal conditions. Little seed oil can be obtained at any point at home or abroad.

Geranium.—The replacement position was still at an impasse. It seems impossible to get oil started from any primary market holding supplies and it is believed that ample stores await license and transport facilities.

Juniper Tar.—The reserve seems ample. At least, all current demands reaching the holders of the most liberal quantities are being supplied at reasonable prices.

Lavender.—Some underground information suggests that there is very little oil now stored in the French producing area of Grasse. It will probably require a substantial period to return anything like normal reserves of good quality French oil to this market.

Lemon.—Production on the Pacific Coast has been rising and deliveries here have been sufficient to relieve some of the recent acute scarcity. However, there is still a fairly tight situation, the easing of which must await a larger supply of containers for the packaging operations of the producers.

Lemongrass.—Steadier on the whole and, in some quarters, slightly higher. Stocks have been increased to the extent of seven drums of imported material. Demand routine.

Orange.—The market has tightened up considerably. Recent governmental purchases have relieved the market of some material that at one time appeared in the lists of a comfortable surplus reserve. Dealers are no longer disposed to meet competition through the medium of shading prices. There always remains the chance that oil may arrive either from Sicily or from North Africa.

Peppermint.—The Food Distribution Administration has secured from consumer stocks 100,000 pounds of U.S.P. oil. It is, presumably, a purchase made for lend-lease purposes and cost the FDA the ceiling price of $6.35 per pound. The transaction was handled by a Middlewestern factor who obtained the quantity from several of

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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the larger manufacturing consumers. Thus, some large consumers who, in last October, offered at a government conference, to make no more purchases from the 1943 crop at that time unsold in the hands of producers are actually selling to the FDA oil which, presumably, at that time was a part of their stocks in hand.

Rosemary.—A reasonably competitive position continued, but activity during the past week was mainly of routine sort and prices held unchanged.

Spearmint.—Steady to firm and lacking the elements that have made the peppermint oil market an almost amazing affair.

Wormseed.—Country prices are far over the ceilings of most dealers—namely, somewhere between $3.10 and $3.35 per pound, which contrasts with the present spot quotation of $5 to $5.75 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Consumption for the purpose of producing a replacement of the almost extinct anise oil continued good and kept prices firm.

Benzaldehyde.—Lack of more than limited quantities of raw material keep stocks insufficient as compared with the amount of goods that could be sold under more satisfactory supply conditions. Some sellers have recently quoted far over the producers' schedule that is minimum at 85c. per pound.

Benzyl Compound.—Considering the comparatively moderate quantities of benzol allocated for the manufacture of materials within this group, the manufacturers are doing a good job in keeping regular customers supplied steadily, if not to the total of their requirements.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Consumption is taking production promptly and practically in full measure. Sellers show reserve in the matter of taking on new consumers.

Eugenol.—Events suggest a possible loosening of the fairly tight position in which basic raw material has been for some time past.

—O-P-D—

Chemicals Allocated For December

—Continued from page 50

consumers to meet requirements allocated.

Soda Nitrate

Requests for sodium nitrate during the month of December were granted 100 percent for all but the following uses:—Chemical cleaners, hair waving preparations, processing used metal bottle caps, treatment of cannery waste and manufacture of glass. No allocations of sorium nitrate were approved for the manufacture of glass containers or tumblers used for containers; or for glass melted in continuous tank furnaces and formed on automatic machines. Borosilicate types of glass and lead glass tubing are exempt from the above restrictions. In the case of all types of glass, in the manufacture of which sodium nitrate is permitted, the consumption of this material during the current year ending June 30, 1944, may not exceed the tonnage consumed for the same types of glass during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Producers of nitric acid who have been using sodium nitrate are being encouraged to convert to the oxidation of ammonia method in order to conserve available supplies of sodium nitrate.

Soda Phosphates

Allocations of all sodium phosphates in December were granted in full for use in boiler water treatment, and for incorporation in foods and drugs.

Requests for tri sodium phosphate for all other uses were cut to 100 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period—July, 1941, through March, 1943. Primary distributors were allocated 100 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the same base period.

Requests for tetra sodium pyrophosphate were cut to 50 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period or to 50 percent of present actual requirements — whichever was the lowest. Primary distributors were allocated 50 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the base period.

Requests for crystalline di sodium phosphate were granted in full:—

Requests for anhydrous di sodium phosphate for all uses except as specified above were cut to 90 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period.

Staybelite

Granted 100 percent for the following; label adhesives; food packaging; rubber; adhesive tape; leather; electrical; textiles; printing and publishing; lubricants; and containers (other than food).

Styrene

Civilian requests for shoe adhesives were met in full.

Theobromine

All requests granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins

Allocations were made on the following basis:—

Adhesives.—All civilian uses, principally civilian furniture, were granted in full.

Laminating Resin.—Laminating resin was granted in full for the following essential uses:—industrial electrical insulation; instructive panels for industries; laminated sheets for consumer durable goods; table tops for war industries; hospitals, and mess halls.

Molding Compound.—Urea and melamine formaldehyde molding compounds were allowed in full for all requests including buttons, closures, cosmetic and other containers, hardware and domestic appliance parts, wiring devices, lighting reflectors, thermos caps, and office equipment.

The following uses were granted allocations on "defer" basis:—wine and liquor closures, tableware, kitchenware, watch boxes, and other low essentiality items.

Protective Coatings.—Urea and melamine aldehyde resins containing phthalic alkyd resins were allocated in accordance with the December policy under M-139.

Requests for all other urea and melamine aldehyde resins were granted in full to the following end uses:—transportation; electrical and communication equipment; industrial machinery equipment and tools; textiles and leather; health; safety and scientific equipment; furniture; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment; building materials and buildings; containers, packages and accessories; miscellaneous industrial and essential civilian end uses including buttons, buckles, helmets and use with Phthalic Alkyd Resins allocated under order M-139.

Specialties.—All requests were granted in full. The principal end uses were high wet strength paper for towelling, packaging, reproduction paper; also for imitation leather; and for treating cloth to be used as scouring pads.

Textiles.—All civilian uses were granted in full for the following end uses: — stabilization, printing, crease proofing, and glazing.

Urea, Crystal

All essential uses were granted in December, except for cattle feed purposes. The requirements for this purpose are so heavy that only a small quantity can be allowed for present production facilities.

Vinyl Polmers

Polyvinyl Butyral:—Allocations granted 100 percent for special aniline ink; binder for grinding abrasives; and closures for home canning.

Polyvinyl Alcohol:—Allocations granted 100 percent for adhesives for electrical equipment; manufacture of rayon yard; coating for photo film; and for dairy filters. Granted 50 percent for coating fibre drums for mineral and vegetable oils.

Polyvinyl Acetate:—Allocations granted 100 percent for protective coating and heat sealing adhesives for farm products; glass substitute; adhesive replacing latex in manufacture of shoes and leather goods; drinking cup adhesives; padding and tabbing cements; adhesive for photo film; hygiene adhesives; impregnant shoe polish containers; electrical insulation binders; wood putting; chewing gum, and experimental.

Vinyl Chloride Resins Under 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride:—Allocations granted 100 percent for closures on drugs and medicines; and for molded dental plates. Allocations granted 50 percent for chemical protective coating on industrial equipment parts; and for public transportation upholstery.

Vinyl Chloride Resins Over 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride:—Allocations granted 100 percent for wire and cable; protective coating; molded parts; and for chemical resistant industrial tubing. Granted 50 percent for public transportation upholstery.

Vinylidine Chloride:—Allocations granted 100 percent for molded parts; tubing; rodding; sheet; only where severe chemical resistance required.

Vulcanized Fibre

Allocations for civilian requirements were made as follows:—electrical insulation, 1,156,301 pounds; textile mills (MRO), 44,150 pounds; spoons, 534,219 pounds; OPA tokens, 490,500 pounds; miscellaneous office equipment, 16,929 pounds; shoes, 56,000 pounds; miscellaneous mechanical and structural items, i.e., plumbing, heating, gaskets of all kinds, etc., 38,000 pounds and inventory, 6,241 pounds.

Zein

Granted 100 percent for food containers, caskets, printing and publishing and label varnish. Granted 55 percent for general maintenance.

Petroleum Derivatives

Renewed Prospect for OPA Authorizing Higher Prices Fails to Relieve Tension in Crude Oil or Derivatives

Several developments in the petroleum industry within the past week have been calculated eventually to swell the flow of crude pertoleum from the American oil fields to refinery centers and to amplify the movement of various petroleum chemical products to consuming centers. These developments have taken the form of notable additions to transportation facilities and material enhancement of prospects for a general markup of prices for both crude oil and derivatives through the medium of national legislative proposals. But none of these developments has tended to relieve the shortages in crude oil or in any of its important derivatives available for use outside the making of 100-octane gasoline and other war materials needed in pushing military and naval operations to the n-th power.

Thus, independent refiners in the East, Middle West and Pacific coast, lacking crude oil production of their own, are continuing to clamor vainly for more adequate supplies of this basic oil for conversion into solvents, liquefied gases and waxes as well as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricating oil. Nor is there much likelihood of improvement in the release of sufficient quantities for civilian end-uses while draining of the output for military and naval uses keeps up at the present fast and furious rate, unless the tension resulting therefrom is eased by more extensive use of petroleum of foreign origin in frontline war operations in Europe.

The outlook for substantial markups of prices for all petroleum derivatives has been brightened anew, by the passage in the House of Representatives, this last week, of the amended Disney bill, designed to compel the Office of Price Administration to lift the price ceilings of crude oil to horizons ranging from 80 to 100 percent of "parity" levels. This is being counted upon to authorize crude oil price advances running from 35 cents to 74 cents per barrel, and commensurate markups in prices of all derivatives, if the Senate adopts this measure as a "rider" to a bill providing for an extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or in some other form, and provided also that the resulting legislation escapes a Presidential veto.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, 72-74 octane, leaded, Western Pennsylvania, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, 45 and 46 waterwhite, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, ¼c. per gal.
Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosities, 2c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents. — Intimations have again been given within the past week that the War Production Board may yet decide to alter the recently authorized xylol-toluol proportions of the xylene compound constituting the base material for the production of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas, in the direction of increasing the percentage of toluol fractions while reducing those of the xylene fractions, so as to bring about a 60-40 or 50-50 division of these fractions, instead of the present 75-25 ratio. But no decision on this subject has yet been reached, despite an easing of the toluol and tightening of the xylol supply situations.

Meanwhile, makers of these aromatic solvents are obtaining adequate supplies of the 75-25 xylene-toluene mixture and the demand for the allocated grades of these solvents is steadily increasing while there is also a fair request for the unallocated grades and a moderate inquiry for the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Compliance with PAW's distribution order No. 18, while inclined to slow down, is not seriously interfering with the buying movement in this solvent, which is continuing to reach sizable aggregates on both military and civilian accounts. Market holding very strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues in active request, but diminishing supply with prices firmly held throughout.

Mineral Spirits.—In steadily increasing request. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber are still the largest buyers of this solvent for which the prices are being well maintained.

Stoddard Solvent.—Extensive buying interest continues to be manifested in this dry-cleaning agent for both military and civilian accounts.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade is still making purchases of this solvent on a large scale, with war production interests receiving the preference. Tone firm and steadily stiffening.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 17. — Relatively large amounts of both solvents and diluents are being taken by the paint industry and other consuming lines in this area. There is a consequent continuation of firmness and strength throughout the market, accompanying the placing of sizable orders in some sections, with offerings becoming more limited daily.

Los Angeles, Dec. 17.—Offerings of the better grades of thinners and diluents are being restricted by the diversion of much plant capacity to the manufacture of high-octane gasoline. But there has recently been a leveling off in trade demands, which is fortunate under present conditions.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Absorption of this liquefied petroleum gas on a large and constantly increasing scale by manufacturers of high-octane gasoline is all bu denuding the market of supplies available for civilian uses, such as residential and industrial heating processes. Tone holding strong.

Heptane. — Moving more briskly daily. Prices well maintained.

Hexane.—In steadily increasing request. Market steady.

Octanes.—Continue in expanding demand. No change in price structure.

Pentanes.—In constantly amplified call. Tone strong.

Propane. — Supply available for civilian use is held down to meager proportions by the extensive takings of those engaged in carrying out the government's high-octane-gasoline-making program. Prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—A steady buying movement is noted throughout the list. Market holding firm.

Paraffin.—With crude scale in scanty supply and with stocks of the refined grades running extremely low—so low, in fact, that the fully-refined waxes above 133-135 degrees are virtually unobtainable—the market continues unabatedly tight throughout. The demand is extensive and for the most part unsatisfied. Prices are being strongly maintained on all the grades procurable.

Petrolatums.—Interest holding up well and shipments of U.S.P., technical and veterinarian grades are going forward steadily. Prices firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—Business continues moderately active in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Tone steady.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Further slight backsliding has been recorded in the average daily production of crude oil. For the week ended December 11 the average daily yield is reported to have fallen to the extent of 7,550 barrels, from 4,384,250 barrels to 4,376,700 barrels. PAW's recommended daily production for January calls for a yield of 4,707,150 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—The nation's stocks of light fuel oil at the close of the week ended December 11 are reported to have increased by 403,000 barrels to 45,510,000 barrels. A year ago they amounted to 48,749,000 barrels. In the same week, heavy fuel oil stocks declined by 1,705,000 barrels to 59,715,000 barrels. At the corresponding time last year they aggregated 75,287,000 barrels.

Gasoline. — Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their minimum price for 72-74-octane leaded gasoline to the extent of a quarter cent per gallon, making their revised "inside" quotation 7¾c. per gallon, with their revised range running from that figure to 8.95c.

The nation's gasoline stocks at the close of the week ended December 11 are reported as having amounted to 71,937,000 barrels, showing an increase of 897,000 barrels over the 71,040,000 barrels recorded a week previously. A year ago these stocks aggregated 74,093,000 barrels.

Kerosene.—Refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania who had hitherto been inclined to shade prices for waterwhite grades have recently become much firmer in their views, advancing their quotations for 45 and 46 waterwhite grades by a quarter cent per gallon and those for 47 waterwhite by an eighth cent, thereby making their revised figures 7¼c.-7½c. for the 45 and 46 and 7⅜c.-7½c. for 47.

Although there has been a gain in kerosene stocks within the week ended December 11—from 49.4 to 52 percent of normal—PAW has pointed out that these stocks, available for civilian use, are still far below normal levels.

Lubricating Oil.—A growing shortage in neutral grades has induced processors in Western Pennsylvania to mark up their prices for 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosities by 2 cents per gallon, making their revised quotations, 28c.-30c. for 150 and 30c.-32c. for 200.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Glues and Binders

—*Continued from page* 43

continues to offer a better return on dried skim milk than processors can obtain for the finished casein, the local supply is proving adequate for most current requirements, as there is still a considerable amount of imported material being threshed around in resales between local suppliers.

Moreover, prospects for a further replenishment of local stocks with imported casein have been brightened of late by announcement that import licenses are about to be granted authorizing the bringing-in of an aggregate of 3,000 tons of casein from the country of its origin in the first quarter of 1944.

Some of the foreign producers have lowered their prices by 2c. a pound to a basis of 10c., f.o.b. source, equivalent to approximately 13¾c., laid down here.

Domestic producers are still making occasional sales at the OPA ceiling prices of 24c.-24¾c. per pound, country plant or factory.

Glues.—With the manpower problem growing increasingly acute and with the OPA ceiling prices on their finished products continuing at levels incompatible with the cost of the raw materials, producers of both bone and hide glues are still in an unenviable position, with their backlog of orders constantly growing and impossible to satisfy in its entirety, even by prorating their current output among old customers.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Delivery Program Proposed

—*Continued from page* 5

permitted in FPO No. 5. It es imated that the potential supply of nitrogen available for use in mixed fertilizers, during 1944, is about 350,000 tons of nitrogen, including material from organic sources.

The voluntary 3-point plan recommended to conserve transportation in the fertilizer industry follows:—

1. Transfer as much fertilizer tonnage as is practical from truck hauls to railroad movement.

2. Load railroad cars to maximum practical capacity.

3. Reduce truck deliveries from fertilizer plants to a minimum where the truck is loaded only one way.

The committee expressed the belief that the maximum efficiency in the usage of trucks and railroad cars by the fertilizer industry can be accomplished best through personal contacts by fertilizer manufacturers with dealers and agents.

The Transportation Conservation Division of WFA urged the fertilizer industry to avoid the use of excessively circuitous routes, and to eliminate wasteful transportation.

A representative of WFA's Office of Labor told the committee that in cases where the Office of Labor can be of any assistance it will cooperate in obtaining war prisoners to relieve the manpower shortage in the fertilizer industry.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Reporting Forms Simplified

—*Continued from page* 5

with the Food Distribution Administration for an interpretation before the claim is filed.

Heretofore, manufacturers seeking quota exemptions have been required to provide detailed information on the kinds and quantities of oils used, names of the manufactured products and their end uses, names of the procurement agencies, and the contract numbers.

Fertilizer Materials

Government Urges Farmers to Accept Immediate Fertilizer Deliveries—Superphosphate Production Above 1942

Mixed fertilizer has not been moving to farms as rapidly as anticipated. Probably the movement could be accelerated if factory officials explained conditions more clearly to farmers. Production is reported to be well ahead of a year ago and the plant storage outlook is not so good at present with the peak season coming in March and April. Department of Agriculture in urging farmers to accept immediate delivery of fertilizer, states that if there is to be any relief next Spring, when the impact of labor, storage and transportation shortages will be the greatest, it must come within the next few weeks. This is especially true of the heavy using areas of the South.

Recommendations by the fertilizer advisory committee include a voluntary three-point plan to conserve transportation used by the fertilizer industry, and propose that 200,000 tons of ammonia nitrate be set aside in 1944 for certain crops in specified areas. WFA stated that early consideration would be given to the recommendations and that any actions taken would be for the purpose of aiding maximum food production in 1944.

Superphosphate production has continued to average above last year. Although shipments in October were somewhat smaller than a year ago, the decline was more than offset by an increase in the tonnage used in mixed goods. The War Shipping Administration has announced that it has approved a rate of $5.76 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus surcharge of 46 percent on shipments of phosphate rock in bulk from Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, to New Orleans, La. The announcement contained in rate order 234, cancelled rate order 184.

Canadian restrictions on fertilizer nitrogen have been relaxed for lawns, golf courses, etc., due to the improved nitrogen situation.

Production of potash in Spain is expected to decrease during the second half of the year because of slow demand and reduced exports. Anticipated decline in prices and fairly large stocks have adversely affected sales.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Fairly steady deliveries are reported to be reaching fertilizer factories in the South. Buying interest in additional quantities could not be described as enthusiastic. The differential of prices between the Eastern and Western areas was a subject of comment.

Ammonia Sulphate. — While the amount of this material shipped against lend-lease was reported relatively small, ammonia sulphate has now been entirely removed from the lend-lease program. Production since the coal strike has been gradually restored to normal dimensions. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended Dec. 11, indicate a production of 39,939,240 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—No improvement in the supply situation for fertilizer although buying conditions have improved for feeding purposes. A lot of recent arrivals of bones have been converted into meal.

Castor Pomace.—Extended suspension of allocation for most purposes for castor oil until March 31, 1944, combined with recent heavy arrivals of castor beans has contributed toward favorable future prospects for pomace production. So far there has been no loosening of the tight buying situation and offerings last week were definitely scarce.

Dried Blood.—British buyers are reported to have outbid domestic buyers at foreign supply points. Quotations were given at $6 paid by British interests against $5.53 per unit-ton here. This condition is responsible for a lot of material being routed to other countries instead of the U. S. Current prices are restricting much blood from reaching the fertilizer market.

Sheep Manure.—Demand was active enough to absorb the available supply and it was almost impossible to locate stocks at the close of the week.

Soda Nitrate.—WPB allocation orders were satisfied promptly and general movement reported satisfactory. Supply situation seemed favorable enough to meet all essential requirements. WPB reported domestic production was running at the rate of 310,000 tons a year. Importations by the end of the year will aggregate about 160,000 tons.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Shipments to producers of superphosphate continued heavy with efforts extended to keep mining operations around peak levels regardless of manpower shortages. Supply situation reported satisfactory to meet requirements. The chief obstacle confronting the maintenance of production is the ability to secure sufficient labor.

Superphosphate. — Production for the month of October according to the Census Bureau was 531,980 short tons. The total supply was 1,293,062 tons with the total distribution given as 532,200 tons of normal 18 percent a.p.a. Stocks on hand at the close of October were 760,862 tons. The amount of concentrated 45 percent on hand was 45,290 tons. The amount of normal 18 percent at the end of September was 754,484 tons and 48,853 tons of concentrated 45 percent. Production and distribution were quite evenly balanced although the output will have to be stepped up materially if the government's goal is to be attained. If ordnance sulphuric acid is available at the original estimated amount of 30,000 tons a month during the remaining six months of the year, the production would be around 7,000,000 tons of 18 percent basis.

Potashes

According to WPB, it appears that 10,000 tons will be taken by lend-lease to cover requirements. It has also been found necessary to allocate 12,000 tons for essential chemical use. The opinion prevailed that whatever small surplus prevails at the end of period two should be included in period three allocations. The present plan is to issue allocations for period three around February 1 in order that fertilizer manufacturers may be informed as to the exact amount of potash which they will require in April and May. Fertilizer manufacturers who have not placed their order for the entire quarterly allocated to them for period two should do so by December 31. The unordered portions of all allocations will be cancelled January 1, 1944.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Supplies of sulphur remained sufficiently large to permit heavy shipments to be made regularly. Demand continued active with no indication of a letdown. Imported pyrites was unchanged with sellers experiencing little difficulty in moving material when available.

—Continued on page 62

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A. — Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

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THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
Raw Materials for Fertilizers and Chemicals
DREXEL BUILDING - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

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A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
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MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O. ALSO 50% K_2O
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Potash ...WAR MATERIAL
(AND STUFF THAT PEACE IS MADE OF)

THE Red Indian trade-mark identifies the products of Potash Company of America . . . products which are vital in war and vital in peace, both to agriculture and to industry.

P. C. A. Red Indian is a safe symbol to tie to. It is a guarantee of uniformity, of dependable quality, and an assurance of co-operation. Keep your eye on the Red Indian. He grows steadily more important.

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It's Inventory Time

FMC

What are you going to need? What items should be disposed of? Either way FMC is your *FIRST* source when equipment is considered. In 1944 too you can rely on FMC.

1—Shriver 36" Cast Iron Plate and Frame (36) Closed Delivery 4 eye Filter Press. Other Shriver Filter Presses are (1) 16"; (2) 18"; and (1) 42" Recessed

20—Ross and Waterville Iron Mills, all sizes

6—Ross and Day 3 roll water cooled 12" x 30" Mills

2—Thropp Two Roll Rubber Mills, 36" and 42"

3—Royle Rubber Extruders, Nos. 1, 3 and 4

3—Steel Vertical, 1000-gal. Vacuum and Pressure Stills or Cookers; Jacketed and Agitated

2—Rotary Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4' x 12'

2—Louisville Steam Tubular Dryers 6' x 35'

8—Mosser Rotary Kilns; 7'6" dia. x 60' long

1—Devine Vacuum Rotary Dryer 5' dia. x 30' long

1—Gehnrich Festoon Dryer; 5'6" x 9'7" x 20'6"

1—Fully Automatic National Pkg. Duplex Powder Filler

1—Elmes Tablet Press; die block up to 5½" x 10½"

8—Heavy Duty Mixers; Jktd and Unjktd; 10 to 200 gal.

7—Hydraulic Presses; Watson Stillman, HPM, and others

1—7' x 6' Thropp Silex Lined Pebble Mill

10—Vacuum Pumps; Kinney, Devine, Beach-Russ, others

New FMC Equipment Available Immediate Delivery

Rotary Pumps and Centrifugal Pumps

Dry Batch Mixers up to 3,000 lbs. capacity

Hammer Mills • Belt Conveyor • Kettles (Copper, Steel) Agitators • Tumbling Mixers • Factory Handling Equip.

4,000 Units in our Available Index. Check with FMC

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SALES ORGANIZATION covering Buffalo, New York, industrial area for past 15 years would like to represent producer of industrial chemicals or raw materials adaptable to car-load warehousing. Tankcar storage and drumming facilities, also chemical engineer's services. BOX 765, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Equipment Offered

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Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 746, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 61

Buy War Bonds. Hasten the day of

"Peace on Earth"

— Consolidated Products Co., Inc.

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface
2—PEBBLE MILLS 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 5' jacketed Steel Lined; 1 -32" x 42" Rubber Lined Other sizes
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6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes
2 -W & P MIXERS, sizes 21-X-88 jacketed 625 gal. 1 -size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1 -size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2 -4'x5' Iron 'RIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS 1 -Iron 5'x4'
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq ft heating surface other sizes
8 -RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No 3, No 1, No 0000
1 Day No. 10 Imperial Jack MIXER, 75 gal.; 1 No. 10 Jacketed 30 gal.
1 -Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER
1—2" Willey SAND PUMPS
10 -RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS 7—500 gal.; 2—200 gal; 1—150 gal
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
6—25 gal MONEL open TANKS; 5 -45 gal
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29 -CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
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2 -Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes
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1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1 -36' dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1 -355 c.f.m AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.
1 -20' x 10' DORR THICKENER
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2 -No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.

Excellent rebuilt condition.

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1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.
1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 6½" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.
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1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12"
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1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation.
Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

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1 -ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d
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2 -BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
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1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
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1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

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4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

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STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4 Closed 6' x 21'10" high 5000 gal
2 Open 9' x 7' high 4300 gal
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal
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1—Open 4' x 5" high 480 gal

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1—Steel Open 8'6" dia x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven
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10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

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Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

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Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

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Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

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Materials Offered

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PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 746, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED, draft exempt, capable of handling control laboratory on pharmaceutical specialities and standardization of vitamin products by the newest method. Give experience and personal data. BOX 755, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY man, age 30-35, acquainted oil business, also sales experience; knowledge foreign languages, but not absolutely necessary. First-class references required. BOX 770, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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—Continued on page 62

LIQUIDATIONS!

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Consisting of—Ball Mills, Crushers, Dorr Thickeners, Classifiers, Tanks, Bucket Elevators, Boilers, Motors, Rotary Continuous Filters, etc.

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Consisting of—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, Bucket Elevators, Rotary Dryer, Bag Packers, Motors, etc. Can be sold individually, or as a complete unit together with buildings and property.

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1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Kettle or Still, with lead condenser and piping.
1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buffalo 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
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1—Pfaudler 300-gal. Jacketed Kettle.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
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1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.
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1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
6—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals.
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2—Lead Lined 1,700-gal. Vacuum or Pressure Tanks.
2—Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.
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SPECIAL
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1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
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6—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
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1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
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1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
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2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
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2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
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6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 00 gals.
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10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
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Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 13	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—644; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.

NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 79' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5—896 cu. ft. and under
6—640 cu. ft. and under
7—532 cu. ft. and under
12—370 cu. ft. and under
11—288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS
120 Ton Steel Balls, ½" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

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Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year

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Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

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Rebuilt Machinery
Established 1912

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Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
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WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 61

Positions Wanted

EXECUTIVE, 33, personable and dynamic, background sales management, administration, production, promotion and advertising of industrial chemicals (coaltar), and insecticides, seeking responsible position with growing manufacturing concern in chemical or allied lines. Locate in New York. BOX 766, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, graduating January, 1944. Have completed courses, including industrial, physical and organic chemistry, food and fuel analysis, material testing. Read French and German. Single, age 22. Seeking only essential war work. BOX 767, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 54

Seeds

Celery.—There is apparently no further supply of genuine French seed on this market. Indian material alone seems available and last week it sold lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Hemp.—The market has weakened some and open quotations at the lower level of 15½c. to 16c. per pound were believed subject to further shading.

Niger.—Reported higher at 19c. to 20c. per pound with demand better.

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Spices

Cinnamon. — Prices have become steadier since the recent readjustment that followed fairly substantial arrivals of Ceylon bark.

Clove.—Goods in forward position were reported sold at 18½c. to 19c. per pound last week, comparing with a spot price of 21c. to 21½c.

Ginger.—Stabilized on a firm basis and subject to routine request.

Nutmegs.—Distillers would welcome the opportunity to import substantial quantities of material—so scarce is the oil of nutmeg. But there seems little chance for such imports being permitted. Meanwhile, spice grinders and distributors seem still able to keep the article on retail shelves.

Pepper.—Carolina chillies were advanced to 26c. to 26½c. per pound and the Louisiana sports were up to 40c. to 41c. per pound. Black pepper remained under complete stabilization of price.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Materials

—Continued from page 59

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 17.—The superphosphate situation is reported very tight. Not as much sulphuric acid as was expected has been released to rock phosphate acidulators. Production of superphosphate is reported limited by the sulphuric acid made available. Ammonium nitrate movements to the south are reported well sustained. All of it is now treated against hardening and complaints of its workability, it is stated, have ceased. Practically no cottonseed meal is reported available to fertilizer manufacturers, the feed trade taking it as fast as produced.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—No sales of fish scrap were reported last week, suggesting that virtually all of the material was held for conversion into meal, for which an advance of $3 per ton is permitted, with a further rise of $3 per ton for bagging. The demand for protein materials is heavy, and the mark-up on meal encourages conversion. The ceiling on crude remains at $1.21 per unit of ammonia.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Supplies of various grades of fertilizer materials are larger, but this has caused no visible easing of the market price tone. Buyers are so anxious to get additional quantities of some grades that they are readily absorbing all additional quantities of material available. Blood is in good call, tankage is firm and bone materials are moving steadily.

Los Angeles, Dec. 17.—Allocation of nitrogen to California for the current year will prove in excess of the amount received the preceding year, according to data available here. Less ammonia nitrate and more ammonia sulphate and phosphate than was anticipated are in prospect at the present time. Phosphate supplies are in excess of last year, although still short of the greatly increased demand, while potash supplies will be slightly reduced. The market here as a whole remains mostly stalemated at the moment.

—O-P-D—

Daugherty Co. Reorganized

The Daugherty Chemical Company, Siler City, N. C., has been reorganized and is operating as two concerns, Bear Creek Copper Mines, Inc., which is producing copper for the war effort; and the Chatham Chemical Works, Inc., which is engaged in the field of netallic salts.

Obituaries

Edward L. Robins

Edward L. Robins, associated with the fertilizer industry for fifty years, died of a heart attack December 10 in Shreveport, La. He was seventy-three years of age.

Born in Guntown, Miss., in 1870 Mr. Robins graduated from Mississippi State College in 1892 and received his master's degree there in 1895. From 1893 to 1898 he was assistant State chemist of Mississippi, resigning in 1898 to become chemist for the Meridan Fertilizer Factory. He became president of the company in 1919 and held that position until 1933.

Mr. Robins served the Southern Fertilizer Association in many capacities, was elected president in 1923 and served until the Southern and National Association were consolidated in 1925, being one of the incorporators of the new association, its first vice-president, from 1925 to 1927, and its second president from 1927 to 1929. He also served many years as a director and as district chairman. During the code period, 1933 to 1935, Mr. Robins served as secretary of zones 8 and 9, and since 1936 has been secretary of the Southwest soil improvement committee.

Edward L. Robins

Dr. E. P. Felt, nationally known entomologist, died in Stamford, Conn., December 14. He was seventy-five years of age.

L. P. Garrett, vice-president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, died December 13. Mr. Garrett was executive head of the Gulf production division comprising Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Britton Osler, director and a member of the executive and advisory committee of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., died recently in Toronto. He was sixty-nine years of age.

—O-P-D—

Oil Compact Head Named

Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas has been re-elected chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

—O-P-D—

Recent Imports

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ARECANUTS—67 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
10 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
BARBASCO ROOT—465 bls, Otis Astoria Corp
1,924 bls, National City Bank
BRISTLES—18 cs, Stokby Co
2 cs, Zeitlin Sons
CARDAMOM—3 cs, D Hecht & Co
2 cs, Peek & Velsor
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—1 bbl, La Curto & Funk
CASHEW KERNELS—115 cs, 5,750 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
109 cs, 5,450 lbs, Irving Trust Co
175 cs, 8,750 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
50 cs, 2,500 lbs, National City Bank
163 cs, 8,150 lbs, Wood & Selick
115 cs, 5,750 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
689 cs, 34,450 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
9 cs, 450 lbs, A E Rittwagen
25 cs, 1,250 lbs, L Martin
364 cs, 18,200 lbs, W A Camp & Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, H A Johnson & Co
94 cs, 4,700 lbs, Chase National Bank
129 cs, 6,450 lbs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
95 cs, 4,750 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
112 cs, 5,600 lbs, H A Higgins & Co
194 cs, 9,700 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
211 cs, 10,550 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
6,666 bgs, 999,900 lbs, First National Bank
7,602 bgs, 1,140,300 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
8,456 bgs, 1,268,300 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Hanover Bank & Trust Co
3,339 bgs, 500,850 lbs, Second National Bank
10,186 bgs, 1,527,900 lbs, Irving Trust Co
35,546 bgs, 5,331,900 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
28,900 bgs, 4,335,000 lbs
CENTUARY HERBS—5 bls, Peek & Velsor
COPRA—47,580 bgs
CUTTLEFISH BONES—57 cs, Gerhard & Hey
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—30 bls, Peek & Velsor
GLUE, BONE—754 bgs, Prague Credit Bank
BONE SHEET—400 bgs, Nicholson & Co
GLUESTOCK—20 rolls, H Remis
GUM, COPAL—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
10 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald
100 bgs, O G Innes Corp
100 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
SORVA—466 cs, Chicle Development Co
TEXTILE—200 cks
60 bgs
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—28 cs, Stokby Co
HORSE—41 cs, Zeitlin Sons
HORSETAIL HERBS—10 bls, Peek & Velsor
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—17 cs, McKesson & Robbins
10 cs, Vick Chemical Co
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—62 dms, African Metal Co
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—47 dms, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co
100 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co
75 dms, Merchants National Bank
112 dms
CHAULMOOGRA—3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
CINNAMON BARK—1 cs, B H Old & Co
CITRONELLA—4 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
4 dms, Ungerer & Co
LEMONGRASS — 1 dm, Givaudan-Delawanna
2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
1 dm, S T Bush
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, Orbis Product Corp
1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler
ORANGE—110 cs, Simons & French
PALM—1,255,153 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, Chase National Bank
PAPAIN—3 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
5 cs, American Ferment Co
1 cs, S B Penick & Co
3 half cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Norport Trading Co
20 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Canadian Pacific Railway
20 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Victor Calderon & Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, J H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, McCormack & Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Colony Corp
200 bgs, 28,000 lbs, J H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
35 bgs, 4,900 lbs, Provincial Bank Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—67,250 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp
SODA CARBONATE—20,000 bgs, Solvay Sales Corp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, P H Winter & Co
11,140 bgs
TONKA BEANS—16 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
48 bbls, Machado & Co
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